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THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.

Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats, and Daks. Places of interest Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, etc., etc.

COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.

"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,414—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1898. [TEN PAGES.]

ESTABLISHED 1818.

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PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 2 P.M.
M.L. EGYPT	7912	G. Langborne...	24th Sept.
† CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny ..	1st Oct.
M.L. PENINSULAR	5237	W. Wheler....	8th "
† SUTLEJ	4164	A. Symons	15th "
M.L. BRANNON	4393	F. Cole	22nd "
† CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny....	29th "
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	5th Nov.
† SUTLEJ	4164	A. Symons	12th "
M.L. CALEDONIA	7458	E. H. Gordon ...	19th "
† CARTHAGE	5197	C. Gadd	26th "
M.L. EGYPT	7912	R. F. Briscoe ..	3rd Dec.
† CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny.....	10th "
M.L. PENINSULAR	5237	W. Wheler	17th "
† CARTHAGE	5198	C. Gadd	24th "
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfit	31st "

The steamers marked M.L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London. Passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The Steamers marked † proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

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Tenders leave the Ballard Pier at noon on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place by 11-30 a.m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer if the Port and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

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I. M. SHIELDS,
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Bombay, 5th September, 1898.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N.Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
IMPERATOR	G. Nicolich	4,139	1st Oct. 1898.
IMPERATRIX	T. Rasovich	4,212	1st Nov. 1898.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE, or VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI, on the 4th of each month.

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Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
GISELA	F. Mosca	4,260	12th Oct. 1898.
TRIESTE	A. Mitis	5,695	12th Nov. 1898.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

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STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 20th of each month.

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AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs 960	Rs. 575
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THE Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares. This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on 3 months' privilege leave.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, YOKOHAMA, KOBE.

Steamer	Captain	Tons	To Sail on or about
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Connecting at COLOMBO with the S. S. AGLAIA to MADRAS and CALCUTTA on the Outward and Homeward voyage.

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Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Sept. th, 1898.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

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TO MARSEILLES DIRECT *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on Tuesday, 12 NOON.
SALAZIE	4,255	C. Seiller	27th Sep, 1898.
LAOS	6,000	Flandin	25th Oct. 1898.
SYDNEY	4,232	Aubert	22nd Nov. 1898.

Passengers are requested to ATTEND at the BALLARD PIER for the MEDICAL EXAMINATION at 10 A.M. All luggage, properly Addressed and Labelled, should be sent in advance at the same place.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on or about the
CALEDONIEN	4,232	Durrande	22nd Sept.

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The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

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S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 23rd Sept., 1898, at 2 p. m., or later, on arrival of English Mail.

FOR KURRACHEE AND COAST PORTS.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 20th Sept., at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder and Cutch Mandvie. (Weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "SIMLA," 1,615 tons, at 10 a. m., on the 22nd September, calling at Karrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mohoorra and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR ADEN, LAMOO, MOMBASA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "GOA." 1,903 tons, on or about 7th October, 1898.

FOR MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR AND DELAGOABAY.

S. S. "BANCOORA," 2,917 tons, on or about 27th Sept., calling at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Beira, Delagoabay and Mozambique in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR RANGOON DIRECT.

S. S. "CHUPRA," 1,977 tons, on or about 24th September.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CHYEBASSA," 2,663 tons, on or about 24th September, 1898.

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BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA, Calling at ALEXANDRIA for BRINDISI and VENICE.

Vessels.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
S. S. SINGAPORE	Pizzarelo	4,000	15th Sep., 1898,

Rates to Naples, Genoa, Brindisi, or Venice:—

1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Rs. 550	Rs. 325.	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO THE ABOVE PORTS:—

1st class, Strictly within three Months, Rs. 750; six months Rs. 900; nine months, Rs. 925; and twelve months, Rs. 950.

Passengers have the option of going via Venice and returning via Genoa or vice versa, and can break their journey at any Port, resuming it by subsequent Steamers of Bombay or other Weekly and Daily Local Lines.

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A PERFECT DENTIFRICE AND MOUTH WASH

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Its CLEANSING and INVIGORATING effects cannot be two highly estimated and it can be relied upon to thoroughly

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and IN A WORD—TO KEEP the MOUTH in PROPER ORDER.

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absorbent SANITARY TOWELS are indispensable They command an enormous sale and in their improved form Win Golden Opinions from all who use them.

SECURELY PACKED Rs. 2 per Dozen.

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The "Premier" Helical Road Racer Model "R"	330	0	30	8	do.
The "Premier" Helical Roadster Medel "P"	410	0	38	0	do.
The "Premier" Helical Road Racer Model "O"	410	0	38	0	do.
The "Premier" Helical Roadster Model "Z"	450	0	41	8	do.
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The "Royal Premier" Helical Ladies' Safety	450	0	41	8	do.
The "Premier" Helical Ladies' Safety Model "G"	410	0	38	0	do.
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PAYABLE AT AGE 60 OR AT DEATH IF PREVIOUS, WITH PROFITS.

If, at any time, the assured under this plan should desire to cease paying any more premiums, he can obtain a paid-up Policy for such a proportion of the original sum assured as the number of premiums paid bears to the number agreed upon. Thus a gentleman who had assured at age 30 for a Policy of Rs. 3,000 payable at age 60 or at Death, if previous, after 5 years' payments, would be entitled to a Free paid-up Policy for Rs. 500 free of future payments.

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At age 20,	Rs. 6-9-0
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Sable Hair Pencils.
Hog Hair Tools for Oils.
Sable do.
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NOVELTY THEATRE.

THE ALFRED THEATRICAL Co.

Will perform on WEDNESDAY, the 21st instant, at 9 p.m.
For the occasion of the
PARSI AMARDADSAL HOLIDAY.
KHOONE NAHAK.
An Hindoostani adaptation from Shakespeare's "HAMLET."
ON SATURDAY, the 24th instant, at 9 p.m.
KHOONE NAHAK.
BOX PLAN AT THE THEATRE.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO, per AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. S. "MORAVIA," from TRIESTE and INTERMEDIATE PORTS, are hereby informed of her arrival, and requested to take immediate DELIVERY of their GOODS, landed at the VICTORIA DOCK, No. 2.

The Company's Surveyor will attend every morning to survey Damages, and claims in this respect must be adjusted and presented within eight days from the date of arrival, otherwise none will be entertained.

E. BACHRACH,
Acting Agent.

TEMPERLEY LINE.

S. S. "RAS ROWA,"

ARRIVED 17TH SEPTEMBER, 1898.

CONSIGNEES are requested TO TAKE DELIVERY of their CARGO from the DOCK, Chated or Broken Packages must be surveyed before removal from the Landing Shed. The Undersigned decline to survey Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse.

Lifts exceeding 30 cwts. will be delivered into Consignees' Boats, and, if not alongside in time, will be landed or placed in Boats at Steamer's option, at their risk and expense.

Captain CLARK will attend every morning to survey Damages, &c., and all Claims must be certified to by him, and sent in within a month of Steamer's ARRIVAL, or they will not be paid.

KILLICK, NIXON & CO.,
Agents.

NOTICE.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED, will be CLOSED on TUESDAY, the 20th instant, that day being a HOLIDAY, under the Negotiable Instruments Act of 1881.

C. BERESFORD,
Manager.

B. B. & C. I. RALWAY.

TENDERS will be received by the Undersigned up to 30th September, for the PURCHASE of CASTOR CAKE that may be produced at the Company's Oil Mill at Sabarmatti during the year 1899, estimated at 1,000 tons more or less.

Delivery of the cake will be given in Wagons at the Mill generally every month as the cake is produced.

Conveyance on the Company's line will be allowed at the Revenue rate of 13 pie per maund per mile at owner's risk.

A deposit of Rupees Five hundred will be required from the person whose tender is accepted, as security for the due fulfilment of the contract.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any Tender.

Tenders to be inscribed "Tenders for Cakes."

E. S. LUARD,
Loco. & Carr. Superintendent.
Parel Works, 16th September, 1898.

THE ALLIANCE COTTON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE SIXTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of this Company will be held at its Registered Office, No. 2, Dalal Street, Fort, on FRIDAY, the 30th instant, at 3-30 P.M., to transact the following business, viz.:—

To adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Balance Sheets and Profit and Loss accounts for the year ending 30th June, 1898.

To confirm the re-appointment of one of the Directors, Mr. Chatoorbhooj Bhaibhandhooy.

To elect Directors in place of those retiring by rotation but who are eligible for re-election.

To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
TAPIDASS VURJDASS & CO.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
Bombay, 16th September, 1898.

N.B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from Friday, the 23rd, to Friday, the 30th instant, (both days inclusive).

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

TENDER FOR STORES.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the ENGINEER at his office, Ballard Road, up till 12 o'clock (noon), on FRIDAY, October 21st, for the SUPPLY of the following STORES for 12 months, from January 1st, to December 31st, 1899:—

STORES.	Deposit to accompany tender.
	Rs.
Castings	250
Lime	250
Sand, Shingle and Brick	250
Cocoanut and Castor oil	250
Cocoanut-oil 1st quality for Light Ship use..	250
Wrought Iron and Steel	500
Stationery	250
Sundries and Hardware including paint oil and cordage	1,000
Timber	500
Provisions	250

Forms of Tender and Schedules of Articles and other particulars may be obtained and samples inspected at the Engineer's Storekeepers' Office, Elphinstone Bunder, on payment of Rs. 2, for each Schedule. The covers to be endorsed "Tender for Stores." The Lowest or any tender will not necessarily be accepted. The tenderer will be bound by his tender as to each item or article for which he tenders and any part of a tender may be accepted and the remainder rejected.

The cost of stamping the Agreement to be borne by the successful tenderer. Samples of Oil for Light Ship use must be sent in not later than the 6th October, 1898. Each sample should be delivered in one 5-gallon can marked on the outside with a private mark which should be indicated in the tender. No other mark indicating the name of the firm by whom the sample is sent should appear on the can.

E. A. CORKE,
Engineer's Storekeeper.
Stores Office, Elphinstone Bunder, Bombay, 9th Sept., 1898.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1, each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

PRIZES! PRIZES! JUST ARRIVED.—We have now in Stock a large selection of Cabinet goods, suitable for prizes, &c., of every description. Cigar and Cigarette Cabinets, Monsoon Cigar Cases, Tantalus Frames for Soda or Spirits, cases of Games, &c. &c.—MARCKS & Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

MARZA WINE.—The New Brain and Nerve food to restore the vital forces. Contains Iron, Phosphorus, Coca, Pepsine. Rs. 3-4 per bottle.—Sole Agents, THOMSON AND TAYLOR, Bombay.

SINGER'S Sewing Machines. We don't care for the Outward Appearance. We care for the Workmanship. Our Name is dearer to us. Our Machines are with the latest improvements. Repairs done to all the Machines. Price Lists free. SINGER Co., Fort, Bombay.

LOUNGE SUITS from Rs. 30. Soft Wool Fit and Finish guaranteed. West End styles—ASQUITH and LORD, Apollo Street.

CAMPHOR COUGH BALSAM.—As a preventive and curative agent in all cases of Cough, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Chronic Catarrh and all other throat and chest affections.—D. FERNANDES & Co., Fatally and Operative Chemists, Fort.

DANTRA'S PURE GROUND MOCHA COFFEE, at Re. 1-4 per lb. Guaranteed Pure and unadulterated, and being roasted and ground by the latest method and immediately packed in air-tight tins the fine aroma is preserved.—N. B. DANTRA & Co., Coffee Merchants, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

RIPON HOTEL.—MAHABLESHWAR.—"I am happy to testify that during my stay the Manager has shown himself most courteous and attentive to my wishes. Judging by my experience he is worthy of the patronage of Visitors to Mahableshwar."—R. WEST.

GRAND OPPORTUNITY.—All our Useful and Fancy Goods will be given at GREAT REDUCTION for a week only on account of Parsee Holidays, at SHROFF BROTHERS.

ENLARGEMENTS.—RAJA DEEN DAYAL and SONS, Photographers by Royal Warrant to Her Imperial Majesty the Queen-Empress of India, are prepared to undertake orders for making Bromide Permanent Enlargements from any size of Photograph however old and faded to life size. Most Artistically and highly finished in Black and White or Water Colours. Prices and full particulars on application to the MANAGER, Art Photographic Salon, Bombay.

LOST between Marine Lines and Apollo Street on THURSDAY, LADY'S GOLD GENEVA WATCH. Finder returning same to this office will be rewarded.

WANTED, a SITUATION, as Children's Nurse, Companion, Matron, or Housekeeper, now out of employ. Country preferred. Good Testimonials. Apply "65," care of this Paper.

MATHERAN.—RUGBY HOTEL, Matheran, will RE-OPEN, on 1st October next. It is the most comfortable, commodious and best situated HOTEL in Matheran. Several detached Bungalows, suitable for families, are available. Rooms are bright, airy and commodious. All Home comforts provided. Apply to PROPRIETORS at Poona Hotel, Poona.

£2,000,000 Proposals were received by the STANDARD in 1897 and Policies for over £1,920,000 were issued. Apply STANDARD LIFE OFFICE, Bombay.

FIRE and BURGLAR PROOF SAFES, American, Austrian, Milner's, Lord's, Chubb's, Wither's and Nagar's, Nagar's Detector Locks, Pad Locks, Cash Box, Despatch Box, etc. NAGUR & CO., 25 Apollo Street, Bombay.

EUROPEAN, for many years in Merchant and Shipowner's firm, is OPEN to EMPLOYMENT in similar office, or any position of trust.—Apply "M," care of this Paper.

VOICE from Madras, C. Green, Esq., Retired Salt Officer and Secy. to Rajah Veneegopala Behadur, writes on 19th May, 1898:—I suffered with fever for 19 days and had two doctors in attendance, but their Medicines did me no good. I was then recommended to try Batliwalla's Ague Mixture and with few doses the fever left me and I have had no return of it since. ..... Batliwalla's and Co.'s Cholerol is as effective in Cholera, as Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture are effective in fevers. It has never failed in cases of Cholera, and you are requested to send for its testimonials. Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture and Batliwalla and Co.'s Cholerol are sold everywhere, at Re. 1 per bottle, or are sent by Dr. BATLIWALLA, Worlee, Dadur Bombay. Discount to the Trade.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOWFLAKE OIL, 160°, sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Managon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Cursetjee Hirji, at Rs. 4-12-4, per case, in Bombay, and by Mr. J. C. Bhut, at Rs. 4-13-4, per case, at Bandra.

WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS. Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

MARZA WINE.—The latest, only scientific, and only palatable IRON and COCA WINE. For Anæmia, Weakness, Nervous and Mental Debility. Rs. 3-4 per bottle.—THOMSON & TAYLOR, Sole Agents, Bombay.

JUST RECEIVED, a few BIJOU ORCHESTRAN ORGANS or P. R. Organs with 4 Music Rolls and case complete, Rs. 175. A powerful Hand Organ, suitable for Dance or Meeting Halls.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Routes in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 4 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official Sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, and of all Booksellers and Railway Terminus.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency Business, 1, Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross, London.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY.—Historical, Statistical and Descriptive. Contains valuable information. Revised and corrected up to date. Price, Rs. 5 with postage, Rs. 5-4. For sale at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

PIANO and SINGING TAUGHT by a Lady trained under well-known masters—has had much experience in voice production. Apply "ARIA," care of Messrs. Rose and Co., Rampart Row.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly Edition.—Issued on Thursday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date, Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly, Rs. 6; Quarterly Rs. 3; to Subscribers in Bombay. Rs. 12 to the Mofussil, postage extra.

JOHN ROBERTS and Co., Ld.—IVORY BILLIARD BALLS, to be satisfactory, should be bought at this season of the year during the monsoons: they are more reliable and more lasting. Price List post free.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done, in VERSE, after the manner of various other great Poets, by W. E. H. PRICE. Rs. 1-8. Postage Annas 4. To be had at this Office.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 pages of the Pall Mall Budget size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged, Army Orders, &c., Indian Subscription, Rs. 13 per year, free of Postage, English Subscription Rs. 15 per year, including Postage.

FORMS of POWER OF ATTORNEY, Neatly printed. Price 4 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

MENIST'S SPECTACLES.
MARCKS & CO.'S SPECTACLES.

WE beg to bring to the notice of the SPECTACLE wearing community, our following revised PRICE LIST:—

Menist's Spectacles.	Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Steel. Rs.
With Turnpin Sides	60	32	16
With Single temple Sides	50	24	16
Soldered	50	28	16

Spectacles and Folders as above but fitted with Marcks and Co.'s Pebbles, Rs. 5 reduction on Gold and Silver, and Re. 4 reduction on Steel. "The new Gold and Steel "Movilette" Frames, fitted with Menist's or Marcks' Pebbles, prices as above.

All the newest patterns in Frames always in Stock. REPAIRS EXECUTED by the most EXPERIENCED WORKMEN at reasonable rates. OCULISTS PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY PREPARED.

SPECIAL.

Our celebrated, VIOLET TINTED, SUN, GLARE and DUST GLASSES, are invaluable to people who suffer from the extreme glare of a tropical climate. May be purchased in either Steel, Nickel, Silver or Gold Frames, Japanese cane, nickel gaiter cap, Gibraltar with folding sides, folders and Globe Spectacles, from Rs. 5 per pair.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 19th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white and colored piece-goods and the following:—

The property of MAJOR PITMAN, consisting of drawing-room suit of sofas and chairs, single and double bedsteads, marble table, arm and without arm chairs, clothes press, chest of drawers, dressing and washhand tables, etc.

One lot of wines in quarts and pints, consisting of claret, burgandy, chablis, sauterne, still and sparkling hock, etc.

1 Singer's hand and foot sewing machine, with cover, in working order.

On account of the concerned—
About 200 steel bars, weighing 43 cwts.
AT 2 P.M.

1 handsome light victoria in good order.
1 handsome double-seated brougham.
1 strong-built office-shigram.
1 strong-built high dog-cart.
2 pneumatic tyred bicycles in good order, and any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

On THURSDAY, the 22nd instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Apollo Street, Fort, (where the kit has been removed for sale) the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood household furniture, plated ware, crockery and glassware, one square piano by Soundy, banjo, guitar, autoharp, fiddle, musical box, books, gent's bicycle by Swift, boys tricycle, etc., the property of J. G. ELLIOT, Esq., proceeded to England.

The property will be on view 3 days before the sale.

On FRIDAY, the 23rd inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Hummum Street, Fort, next to Messrs. Rogers and Co., the stock-in-trade of a furniture merchant closing his business consisting of open carved blackwood sofas and chairs and teapoys, large size cabinets and chiffoniers, brass, and iron single and double bedsteads, minor door almirahs and ward robes, dressing and washhand tables, clothes and hanging presses, &c.

The property will be on view 3 days before the sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Mazagon, near Nawab's Tank, on SATURDAY, the 24th instant, at 2 p.m., the household furniture and effects of the late Mrs. G. PERREIRA, consisting of carved black wood sofas, chairs, teapoys, chiffoniers, writing desk, clothes press, work-table, glass ware, plateware and crockery, square pianoforte by Schiedmayer and Soehne, hand-sewing machine, pictures, clock, table (connecting fish pond), gold jewellery, consisting of brooches, earrings, ruby and diamond rings, string of 179 small pearls and lockets, table linen, books, etc.

The property will be on view three days before the sale.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES in Nisampoora Street and Ghogari Moholla or Pydhownie Road, outside the Fort.

On WEDNESDAY, the 28th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the mortgagee, Haji Kasum Haji Soolemun, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagors, Ashabai, widow of Haji Ali Haji Sooleman, Oomer Haji Ali, Yamanbai, wife of Abdulla Adam, and Khadija Haji Ali, Khatibai and Sarabai, all infants by their mother, and natural guardian, the said Ashabai, widow and Haji Sooleman, son of Hoorbai, the deceased daughter of the said Haji Ali Haji Sooleman by his father and natural guardian Sooliman Kasmun, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 27th day of July, 1897, the following properties, viz.—

LOT No. 1.

All that piece of Government ground, with the messuage or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate without the Fort of Bombay, on the north side of Nisampoora Street, in the district of Bhooleshwar, formerly assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 51, and now under No. 51, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 237 and 237, and assessed under Municipal Assessment Nos. 35 to 40, containing by admeasurement 211 and four-ninths square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by the property of Kerbadjee Hormusjee, on the west and north by the property of Cowasjee Hanaljee, and on the south by the Nisampoora Street aforesaid, and which said premises are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said Haji Ali Haji Sooleman

LOT No. 2.

All that piece of Government ground with the messuage or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate on the west side of Ghogari Moholla or Pydhownie Road, without the Fort of Bombay containing by admeasurement 131 and three-ninths square yards or thereabouts, in the registration district of Bombay, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 880 and 881, now No. 9093, old Survey No. 1078, and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes formerly under No. 8 and now under Ward No. 6236, and street Nos. 34 and 35, and bounded on the east by the said Ghogari Moholla or Pydhownie Road, on the west by a sweepers passage, on the north by the house of Mahomed Ismail, and on the south by the property of the Khallasi community, and which said premises are now in the occupation of the heirs of the said Haji Ali Haji Sooleman, or their tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & CO.
Bombay, 19th September, 1898.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On WEDNESDAY, the 21st instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction on the first floor of their Rooms, at No. 22, Apollo Street (where the kit has been removed for sale), the valuable and handsome teakwood and satinwood plain and carved Rectorial made household furniture, consisting of cupboards, chairs, a large and handsome sideboard folding teapoys, etc., inlaid with horn, ebony, blackwood etc. Saracenic bedroom suite, comprising marble top wardrobe, dressing table, dressing glass attached, bedsteads, rich glass and crockery-ware, &c., &c., the property of A. CUMINE, Esq., I. C. S.

The property of another gentleman.—

1 S.B.B.L. .450 express rifle No. 6121 by H. W. Soliey, Conduit Street, London, in case, with implements.

1 S.B.B.L. .450 rifle by Joseph Lang, London, in case, with implements.

1 double barrelled gun by W. Richards, London.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT SHAIK MEMON STREET, NEAR MOMBADEVI.

Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will, on MONDAY, the 26th instant, at 4 p.m., sell the undermentioned property by Public Auction, on the premises, under instructions from and by order of Messrs. Matubhai and Jamietram, Attorneys for the mortgagee, Sha Raichand Khooshalchand, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagors, Patel Choonilal Mansukram, Patel Dayabhai Choonilal, Patel Vadilal Choonilal, Patel Manilal Choonilal, and Patel Kikabhai Choonilal in exercise of the power of sale reserved to the said mortgagee by an indenture of mortgage dated the 16th day of June, 1897.

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground, together with the messuages and hereditaments standing thereon, situate, lying and being in Shaik Memon Street, near Mombadevie, outside the Fort of Bombay containing by admeasurement 290 two hundred and ninety square yards, or thereabouts, assessed by the Municipality under No. 316, and bearing Collector's old No. 115 and Collector's New No. 902, and old Survey No. 183 and New Survey No. 1457, and bounded on the east by a public road, on the west by the vacant land jointly belonging to the mortgagors and Patel Bulakbidas Rajbhai and Patel Ambaram Avaldas, on the north by the property of Lalchand Nathubhai, and on the south by the property of Ambaram Avaldas.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Matubhai and Jamietram, mortgagee's Attorneys at their office No. 9, Bell Lane, Fort, or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & Co.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On WEDNESDAY, the 28th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Mody Bunder, No. 1, behind Bird Cage, close to Police Station, Middle Colaba, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood plain and carved French-polished household furniture, best plateware, rich crockery and glassware, a sweet-toned upright grand cottage piano by Soundy and Company, a first-rate small slate billiard table by John Roberts, in very good order, with balls, cues, lamp, &c., complete, first-rate pictures and oleographs, rich table ornaments, handsome China and Japanese Vases, a handsome strong chestnut Arab, a handsome strong vis-a-vis in very good order, a set of brass-mounted single harness, &c., &c., the property of A. J. COMERIDGE, Esq.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

BENNETT & Co.
Bombay, 19th September, 1898.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 25, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF COUNTRY-MADE PIECE-GOODS.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 20th inst., at 3 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of Messrs. Visram Ebrahim and Co., and on account and at the risk of Thaker Liladher Jivraj, the following bales of country cloth manufactured at the Bengal Mills—

220 bales country-made piece-goods, such as shirtings, dhooties, chudders, T cloth, etc.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required when the lots are knocked down.

AUCTION SALE OF SWEEPINGS, OLD WOOD, IRON, &c.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. have received instructions from the Superintendent, Port Trust Docks, to sell by Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 21st instant, at 2 p.m., at the Victoria and Prince's Docks premises—

A quantity of sweepings, old wood, iron, &c.

RARE OPPORTUNITY

BONA-FIDE SALE of specially made to order Brand New Mahogany Household Furniture, by Wimbridge and surplus home-made Mahogany Satinwood, and Ebony Furniture.

On SATURDAY, the 15th proximo, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction at "The View," North end, Hornby Vellard, Worlee, very valuable and handsome specially made to order brand new mahogany furniture by Wimbridge and specially home-made mahogany and ebony and satinwood surplus household furniture, rare rhinoceros horn walking sticks, Mode lamps, harmonium by Rose and Co., American organ, large sized self-acting organ by Imhof and Mukle of London, with 12 rolls, music by the best composers, in very good working order, one gent's and one ladies' brand new Rambler bicycles, one second-hand Beeston Humber bicycle, one second-hand victoria, and one bay Arab horse, 5 years old, with harness, one second hand small victoria and one bay country-bred pony with harness, one Kajhawary cow with calf, two high-bred, four-coriler shits, pony Shock, Mr. Nowroji Jamshedji Dhunjeebhoy Wadia.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

We must here inform the public that the above self-acting organ by Imhof and Mukle is seven feet high, four feet, eight inches wide and two feet six inches deep, and we specially recommend this and the mahogany, ebony, and satinwood furniture to gentlemen of taste as this is no article, every piece of Mr. Nowroji Jamshedji Dhunjeebhoy Wadia, in Bombay.

MENESSE & CO.
Bombay, 14th September, 1898.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, Address Dies, Invitations, Programmes, Menus, Ball Programmes, Dance Cards, Memorial Cards, Wedding Cards, Business Cards, Circulars, Billheads, Envelopes, Memorandums, Receipts, Bill of Exchange, Bill of Lading, Bill of Sale, Bill of Parcels, Bill of Entry, Bill of Sale, Bill of Parcels, Bill of Entry, Bill of Sale, Bill of Parcels, Bill of Entry

BANKS.

CREDIT LYONNAIS.

ESTABLISHED 1863.

CAPITAL (fully paid) Frcs. 200,000,000 = £8,000,000
RESERVE FUND Frcs. 50,000,000 = £2,000,000

BOMBAY BRANCH: ESPLANADE ROAD.
CENTRAL OFFICE: PARIS.
HEAD OFFICE: LYONS.

BRANCHES in all the principal Towns of France and Algiers.

LONDON OFFICE: 40, Lombard Street, E. C.
WEST END BRANCH: 4, Cockspur Street, S. W.
BRANCH IN CALCUTTA.

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Alexandria, St. Petersburg, Madrid, Brussels, Constantinople Cairo, Moscow, Barcelona, Geneva, Smyrna, Port Said, Odessa, Jerusalem.

THE CREDIT LYONNAIS, BOMBAY BRANCH sells Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on all parts of the world, negotiates and collects Bills and Coupons on the English and Foreign Towns.

Issues Letters of Credit.

Exchanges Foreign money, executes investment orders in Securities on all Indian, English, or Foreign Stock Exchanges, and gives information when required on Securities dealt in on the Leading Stock Exchanges.

Receives Securities for safe custody and collects interest & dividends on same on conditions to be arranged.

Grants advances in current account, or for fixed periods on Bespe paper, approved stock, shares, bullion, and produce.

Opens deposit accounts, allowing interest on the daily balances.

Receives fixed deposits on terms to be ascertained on application.

C. BLUM,
Acting Manager.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL £1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£1,114,625
PAID-UP CAPITAL £562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £562,500

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed Deposits for 12 months at 5 per cent. per annum.

Rates for Deposits for shorter periods may be learned on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody, realising Interest and dividends when due.

J. K. MOIR,
Manager.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE:—14, Rue Bergere,
LONDON 52:—Threadneedle Street, E.C.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL ...Fcs. 100,000,000 (£4,000,000).

LONDON BANKERS:—
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutta Bombay, Tunis, San Francisco, Chicago, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney, Tamatave and Tamanarivo.

Current Deposit Accounts are opened, and Interest is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000. Rates to be learnt on application.

Special arrangements may be obtained on application.

Deposit Accounts are Opened for Fixed Periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence, exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the Hotels, further Strong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.

Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks cashed for Customers without charge if remitted Home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper, Gold, Silver, and Produce.

W. LLEWELLYN,
Manager.

JAMES SMART,

ESTABLISHED 1851.

TAILOR & OUTFITTER,

32, WALBROOK, LONDON, E. C.,

556 & 566, CALLE PIEDAD, BUENOS AYRES.

CHOCOLAT MENIER.

THE BEST AND ONLY ORIGINAL.

SOLD BY ALL RESPECTABLE DEALERS

Beware of Spurious Imitations which are often substituted.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

VINTAGE WINES.

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BANKS.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half Yearly Divid.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.				Rs.	
Bank of Bombay	20,000	Rs. 500	Rs. all	10 p. c. } 1 bon. }	1,190
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,110xd
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,150
Commercial Bank of India.	10,000 } 15,000 }	100	{ 100 75	8 p.c.	199
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	1,00,000	£8	all	3 pr. ct.	90
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	9 pr. ct.	£394
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	£125	all	£1-5s.	
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12½	7 pr. ct.	275
PRESS COMPANIES.					
Arbar	200	1,250	1,250	Yearly 75	1,195
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	45
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	Rs 8½	950
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	dvd 14 x	200
Showbuggee City Press & Manfg. Co. Ld	550	250	250	2½	275
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	dv Rs12½	95 1-2
Broach Cawnpore Press Co., Ld.	500	200	200	18	182 1-2
Broach City Press Co., Ld	600	200	200	dvd Rs25	210
Colaba	500	1,250	1,250	dvdRs15	315
East India	350	1,000	1,000	100	1,200
English Press and Manfg.	400	200	...	dvd Rs 8	80
Fort	150	8,500	500	25-4-50	775
French	300	500	500	dvdRs30	490
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	450	500	dvdRs30	265
Hingol Press Co., Ld.	700	100	100	dvdRs10	155
Khangaum	240	450	450	Rs 60	40xd
Mahuva Press Co., Ld.	200	200	all	15 pr. ct.	210
Mahmudpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	200	200	200	50	70
Mercantile	125	125	125	dvd Rs 4	70
Mofussil Co.	400	400	400	dvd Rs10	369 1-2
Munmar M.	200	200	all	15	230
ew Benar	1 00	500	500	dvd Rs45	570
New Indian	125	125	125	dvd 16½	162 1-2
Prince of Wales	120	500	0	20	450xd
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	7.	0	370
Sassoon	500	500	500	25	585
Sind and Punjab Co.	100	1,000	1,000	200	2,100
Sind	400	2,000	750	50	490
Sorab Woollen Mills	200	250	250	Nil.	75
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	37	200	all	12	200xd
Volkart		600		d d 65	1065

MISCELLANEOUS.

				Half yearly	
Alcock Ashdown	1,750	100	100	dvd Rs 5	145
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	13	35
Badham File	5,000	100	100	12 pr ct	126
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	200	4,825
Do. New Issue	500	575	625	75	1,235
Bombay Dye Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	dvd 8	60
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	400	500	500	5 pr. ct.	80
Bombay Flour Mill	100	500	500	50	1,000
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	5 pr ct.	203
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,250	200	200	dvdRs10	215
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co., Ld.	2,500	250	250	9 p ct.	230
Empire of India Life A. Co., Ld.	2,500	500	50	...	55
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	5,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	18
John Roberts & Co.	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	180xd
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	21	365
Kurrachee Landing Co.	500	500	350	30	181
Marsden & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	dvdRs15	140
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	25
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	...	99
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	0	12 pr. ct.	114
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs 6	70
Port Canning Co.	6 00	000	1,000	dvd Rs20	425
Sandy & Co.	1 00	100		5	70
Teacher & Co.,	1 00	500		60	1,000xd
Thacker & Co.,		500	100		140
Telephone Co.	9 800	251		dvdRs½	26

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

				Half yearly	
Ahmedabad advance	700	1,000	000	Nil	75
Alliance	1,600	1,100	all	...	900
Aurangabad S. & M. Co., Ld.	1,345	...	00	Nil	45
Bellary S. & W. Co., Ld. (Belgaum)	618	1,000	1,000	60	1,000
Bombay	871	50	all	9 per ct.	
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.40	500
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	900	500	500	dvd Rs.25	526xd
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld.	500	1,000	1,000	...	800
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	525
Bombay Woollen Manfg. Co. Ltd.	650	1,000	1,000	10 per ct.	1,200xd
Central India	1,000	500	500	dvd Rs.45	1,185
China Mills Co., Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	570
City of Bombay Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	820
Coimbatore S. and W.	6,000	100	100	9 pr ct.	125
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	25	600xd
Colaba Land & Mills	4,000	700	...	Nil	430
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.20	500
Currimbhoy Mill	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	760
David Mill	1,400	500	500	dvd Rs.25	380
Dhalia Ginning and Pressing Co., Ld.	400	250	all	dvd Rs.20	250
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	400
Empress	2,100	500	500	dvd 10	440
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.20	500
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Nil	375
Hingughat Mills	700	500	500	40	650
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	25	625xd
Hope Mills	500	1,000	1,000	50	1,400
Hydershad	700	1,000	1,000	40	390
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	dvd Rs.15	300
Indian Manfg.	00	1,000	1,000	dvd 35	800
Indo-China Manufacturing Co., Ld.	700	1,900	1,900	dvd Rs.50	775
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	25	530xd
Jaffer Alli	500	500	500	dvd Rs.20	220
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	dvd Rs.7½	180
Jeevraj Balloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	no dvd	700
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	843	1,000	1,000	20	400
Khandesh	750	1,500	1,000	dvd Rs.30	790
Khanga & Co. Manfg. Co.	400	250	250	65	8 0xd
Khatao Makanjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.25	585
Leopold	5,500	100	100	7 1-2	195
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	30	675
Lakmidas Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	950
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	dv Rs.100	3,000
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	250
Mahboob Shah Mill (Gulburga)	8,400	500	500	15 pr ct.	...
Manockjee Petit	4,00	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs 75	2,155
Mohanlal K. Parekh G & Mfg Co, Ld., Amraoti	...	...	...	...	...
Mazagon	5,000	250		dvd Rs. 5	82 1-2
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	1,775
Mysore S & M. Co., Ld	4,000	250	250	dvd Rs.15	
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil	
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil	pa 525
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	1'g. 30	300
Oriental	5,722	625	625	dvd Rs20	155
Presidency Mills, Co. (Ld).	743	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs10	1 075
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs40	655
Ripon Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs50	1020
Saraswati Mills	1,250	500	500	Nil	500
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs50	2650
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs60	1,850xd
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	yrly Rs50	990
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Nil	210
Southern Maharatta	1,219	250	250	dv Rs.12½	305
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,200	250	250	Rs.50	220
Standard Mills Co.	1,800	500	500	15	210
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	200
Swadeshi Mills	18,000	900	900	dvd Rs.20	360
Sassoon and Alliance	3,000	500	5 0	dvd Rs.15	400
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	500	1,000	1,000	50	375
Union Mills Ld.	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	600
Vasishtaker Lukhm shunker Co.					
Mill Co., Ld.	900	500	500	dvd Rs40	410xd
Victoria Mills	500	1,000	1,000	Nil	2425
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	655
Wadhwan City Ginning Pressing & Manufacturing Co., Ld.	400	200	all	dvd Rs15	250
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	-	...

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 48m. Sun sets, 5h. 59m. High water 0-59m., 0-45a. Low water, 6-37m., 6-50s.
Requiem Mass for the late Empress and Queen Elizabeth, Catholic Chapel, Fort, 10 a.m.
Meeting of the University Senate, 3-15 p.m.
Rover's Football Tournament.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.—Gentlemen of the Special Jury are reminded to attend at the High Court on Wednesday, the 21st instant, at 11 a.m.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamers Bombay, Clyde, and Ras Rowa entered, and the steamers Muttra and Mozaffari left the dock on Saturday.

BURGLARY AT ARTHUR ROAD.—Malari Heeroo, residing at Arthur Road, reported to the police, on Friday last that during his absence from home on the previous day some one broke into his place by wrenching off the staple off the door, and made away with gold and silver ornaments and cash of the collective value of Rs. 150.

THEFT AT GIRGAUM BACK ROAD.—Ramchunder Babaji, residing at Girgaum Back Road, locked the door of his room on Friday morning and went out. On his return home in the afternoon he found the lock on the door open, and on entering the place discovered gold and silver ornaments of the value Rs. 117 stolen from a box.

REPORTED THEFT AT PAREL.—Pundharinath Edreshwar, a Purdesee, employed as a porter in the G. I.P. Railway Company, has reported to the police that on the morning of the 14th instant he locked the door of his room at Parel and went to attend to his work. On his return home on the following day he found his room had been entered into and two boxes containing wearing apparel and ornaments of the aggregate value of Rs. 147, stolen therefrom.

BITING OFF A MISTRESS' NOSE.—Ashu, a woman of questionable character, residing at Ballaram Street, Kamatipoora, reported to the police on Saturday morning that about half-past 1 o'clock that morning whilst she was lying asleep in her room, her paramour named Mudhar Gooljarshah bit her nose off on the right side, separating one mostril. The woman raised an alarm, when her servant, who was sleeping outside the house got up and caught hold of the accused. The latter struggled and managed to make his escape. The man was drunk at the time, but the motive for his committing the outrage is not known as he and the woman have been living on good terms for some months past. The accused is sought for by the police.

A DISHONEST GOLDSMITH.—At the Esplanade Police Court, on Saturday, before Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Inspector Barker charged Sewram Dhakseth with criminal breach of trust in respect of 6½ tolas of gold of the value of about Rs. 130, belonging to one Kewalram Mancharam. It appeared from the evidence that the accused was a goldsmith, to whom the complainant had given the gold in question for the purpose of making a pair of bangles. This he accused failed to do and put the complainant off whenever he called at his shop for the bangles. At last growing suspicious the complainant reported the matter to the police, who arrested the accused and found from inquiries that the gold had been pledged with three other persons. The accused pleaded guilty to the charge, and was sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment.

PICK-POCKET AT NULL BAZAAR.—Before Mr. E. Wilkin, Acting Third Presidency Magistrate, on Saturday, Ebrahim Gunny, a Mahomedan coolie, having no fixed place of residence, was charged at the instance of Inspector Gannon with stealing a gold neck ornament valued at Rs. 15, from the pocket of one Rama Baloo. On Thursday morning complainant went to Null Bazaar to make some purchases, taking the ornament in his pocket. Whilst he was standing at a stall, accused went from behind and putting his hand in complainant's pocket, surreptitiously removed the ornament. He was detected in the act by the stall-holder, who immediately drew the attention of the complainant to the fact. The latter turned round and arrested the accused, who at once threw down the ornament. Accused in his defence stated that complainant while taking out some money from his pocket dropped the ornament which he (accused) picked up and was going to return it to complainant, but before he could do so he was arrested and charged with theft. Accused, however, admitted two previous convictions, stating that he came out of jail only fifteen days ago after serving out a term of one year's rigorous imprisonment. His Worship sentenced him on the present charge to a similar term with hard labour.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE PARSONS and the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE RANADE.)

THE MAMLATDARS' COURTS' ACT.

JANABAI KOM NARSINGRAO SHINDE vs. APPAYA BIN SATEPPA BAVACHI AND ANOTHER.

THIS was a second appeal from a decision of Mr. F. C. O. Beaman, District Judge of Belgaum, in appeal No. 61 of 1897. Mr. Scott, with Mr. M. V. Bhat appeared for Janabai, the original plaintiff and appellant; and Mr. Branson, with the Hon. Mr. D. A. Khari, appeared for Appaya and another, original defendants and respondents.

Plaintiff Janabai brought this suit in the year 1895 to recover possession of certain lands together with mesne profits, alleging that the deceased father of defendants 1, 2 and 3 was her yearly tenant who paid the rent till the year 1894, and that he refused to quit the lands though a notice was given to him. Defendant 4 was made party to the suit as he was in possession of a part of the property in suit. Defendants 1 and 2 contended "inter alia" that they held the lands in suit as Mirasi tenants at a fixed annual rent: that the adopted son of plaintiff and that of Gangabai, the widow of one Parashram, who were interested in the lands, were necessary parties and that this suit was barred by limitation as defendant 2 had obtained in the year 1890 a decree for injunction from the Mamlatdar, directing plaintiff's Mukhtyar Ramchandra to refrain from interfering with his possession of the lands in dispute, and no attempt had been made to set aside that decree within three years from its date. Defendant 3 replied to the same effect. Defendant 4 did not file a written statement. The Second Class Subordinate Judge of Chikodi awarded plaintiff possession of the lands together with mesne profits. In appeal the District Judge reversed the decree of the lower Court and dismissed plaintiff's suit, holding that the suit not having been brought within three years from the date of the Mamlatdar's order of the year 1890, was barred by article 47 of the Limitation Act. Against this decision the adopted son of Janabai, deceased, preferred this appeal to the High Court.

Mr. Justice Parsons, in giving the court's decision said: The suits in the Mamlatdar's Court decided in 1899 were brought by the second defendant against Ramchandra Sakharamwith the result that the latter was enjoined to refrain from interfering with the defendants' possession of the lands in dispute. Ramchandra was the vatmukhtyar of the present plaintiff but it does not appear that he was sued as such, probably he was not, since it is necessary, under the Mamlatars Act, that a suit shall be brought against the actual person causing obstruction. The present suits was brought by the plaintiff to eject the defendants from the same lands on the allegation that they were her tenants, and that they refused to quit after due notice. The District Judge thinks that the plaintiff, was bound by the order passed against her mukhtyar since she was effectively represented in the proceedings before the Mamlatdar, and that her suit is barred since she has taken no steps to avoid the result of the suit within three years. We do not agree with him. The only person bound by an order under the Bombay Mamlatdars' Courts' Act would be the actual party to the suit, because the ordor cannot affect or be executed against any one else, as has been repeatedly ruled by this Court. This view of the case makes it unnecessary for us to consider whether article 47 of the Limitation Act would apply at all to an order granting an injunction only, and whether, if Section 21 of the Mamlatdars' Act were applied upon the ruling of this Court in Mahadev vs. Bapu (P. J. for 1888, p.6) it would not govern it. Apparently, the latter is a very similar case to the present one in which the defendant's suit before the Mamlatdar was brought in his capacity as a tenant entitled to the possession of the land for the term of his tenancy, and he admitted that his landlord was Parashram, who is said to have been a co-sharer with the plaintiff in the land in suit, and whose title the plaintiff has now become possessed of. Here, too, as there, the cause of action has nothing whatever to do with the order of the Mamlatdar, but is founded on a distinct cause of action, which arose only on the refusal of the defendants to obey the notice to quit given after 1894. We reverse the decree of the lower appellate Court, and remand the appeal for trial on the merits. Costs to abide the result.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewar," for it *will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair* to its original colour, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair chairmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per Bottles Wholesale depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London. England.

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THE LATE DR. K. N. BAHADURJI.

PUBLIC MEETING OF THE PARSEES.

A PUBLIC meeting of the Parsee community, convened by the Trustees of the Parsee Panchayat Funds on a requisition signed by its leading members, was held yesterday afternoon, at Albless Baug, for the purpose of putting on record the sense of the loss sustained by them by the death of the late Dr. K. N. Bahadurji, and for taking steps to perpetuate his memory. The meeting which was largely attended, was presided over by Sir Jamsetji Jijibhoy, Bart. There were a few Parsee ladies also present on the occasion.

Mr. Jivanji Jamsetji Mody, the Secretary of the Panchayat Funds, having read the notice convening the meeting,

The chairman in opening the proceedings said:—Gentlemen,—The name of the gentleman in whose honour we meet to-day, and his valuable services are remembered with respect and admiration in every Parsee household. The name of Dr. Bahadurji was known in our community long before, but during the last two years when our city had the misfortune to pass through the terrible epidemic of plague, it had become widely known and more respected. In the year 1896 when, owing to the increasing mortality among our people, the Trustees of the Parsee Panchayat considered it advisable to open a special hospital for the Parsees, he courageously offered his services for starting and conducting that hospital. To open a new hospital, to equip it with medical requisites, to gather an efficient staff first, and then to conduct it on the latest sanitary principles, was not an easy task. But Dr. Bahadurji, who was a host in himself, accomplished all this with rare ability, skill, industry and perseverance. He so far identified himself with the hospital that one would imagine it was his own institution, and he spared neither time, efforts nor energy in making it a success. Not only did he spend a large portion of the day at the hospital, but he was so much devoted to the humane work he had taken in hand that he was often found there even at late hours in the night. He left not a stone unturned to alleviate the sufferings of those who were placed under his kind care. He himself tended and treated and nourished the patients in whom he took a parental interest, and the happy result of all his care and solicitude for his unfortunate patients was that the percentage of mortality at the hospital was less than the percentage of mortality from plague among Parsees outside the hospital. All this must necessarily convince us that the Parsee Fever Hospital has suffered a great loss by the untimely death of Dr. Bahadurji, whose able and disinterested services will not, I hope, be forgotten for a long time to come. The loss is at present felt all the more that the plague is still lingering in the city, and that his services at such a juncture would have been much more valuable on account of the experience he had obtained during the last two years. It is not only in connection with his services with the hospital that we feel the loss, but we feel the loss all the more when we think that by his untimely death a very promising, brilliant and useful public career has been cut off in the very prime of life. The principal aim and object of Dr. Bahadurji was to do useful to his fellow-citizens in general, and his co-religionists in particular, and it is therefor incumbent upon us to publicly acknowledge his services and give expression to our sense of grief for the death of one, who has left the community under a deep debt of gratitude. To commemorate the momory of such a man will be to honour ourselves more than to honour the late lamented Dr. Bahadurji.

The Hon'ble Mr. P. M. Mehta, C.I.E., moved the first resolution which ran as follows:—"This meeting of the Zoroastrian community expresses its deep grief for the untimely and lamentable death of Dr. Kaikhosro Nusserwanji Bahadurjee, who died at the age of 38 at his residence, Deena Lodge, Malabar Hill, on the 5th day of the 12th month of the Jezdezerdi year 1267, Shenshai, Gatha 5th, Kadmi, 15th of August 1898. Besides taking an active part in several public affairs common to all communities, he conducted under very difficult and trying circumstances and with great ability and hard-work, and with an amount of patience, courage and tact, and at a great personal sacrifice, the Parsee Fever Hospital maintained by the Trustees of the Parsee Punchayat from the Parsee Fever Hospital Fund. In thus conducting the hospital, he has done valuable and enduring services to the Parsee community. That the Parsee community has suffered a great loss by the death of such a learned, diligent and useful member. That this meeting hereby expresses its heartfelt sorrow and grief, and requests the chairman, Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Bart., to kindly convey our expression of that sorrow and grief to Mr. Nusserwanji Dorabji Bahadurjee, the father of Dr. Bahadurji. Mr. Mehta said that the honour of such an assemblage as the one which had met that afternoon could be given to such persons only who devoted their ability and talents for the benefit and glory of their community and their country. In that category, he (Mr. Mehta) had no doubt, every member of the Parsee community was eagar to put the late Dr. K. N. Bahadurji. He had during the short span of his public career rendered valuable services to his community and his country. Having referred to the academic honours obtained by Dr. Bahadurji, both in India and in England, the speaker dwelt upon his services in connection with the medical profession in India, the Bombay mill industry, the sanitation of the city, and the Parsee Plague Hospital. Mr. Mehta remarked that it could be safely said that the recent resolution of the Government of India granting certain concessions to the Assistant Civil Surgeons, was an outcome of the agitation set on foot by the late lamented Dr. Bhadurji.

Mr. K. R. Cama seconded the resolution, which was carried unanimously.

Naib Dastoor Darab Peshaton Sanjana moved: "That this meeting is of opinion that a fund be started among the Zoroastrians to perpetuate the memory of the late Dr. Bahadurji, and appoint a Committee for the purpose of collecting subscriptions, and for deciding what form the memorial shall take."

Khan Bahadur Pherozs Hoshang Dastur in seconding the resolution suggested that the funds which would be raised in memory of the deceased gentleman might be applied in connection with the much talked of scheme of a Parsee Hospital.

Dr. K. M. Heeramaneck in supporting the resolution said that the Parsee community could never forget the excellent services the late Dr. Bahadurji had rendered to it during the time of plague. He was a devoted friend of the poor, an ardent supporter of every honest cause, and a public man in every sense of the word. Whether in the Municipal Corporation, or in the University Senate, or in any scientific body, he always fought for the right cause, which secured to him a uniform success.

The resolution was then put to the meeting and carried unanimously.

On the motion of Mr. Bomonji Byramji Patel it was resolved to thank the Trustees of the Parsee Panchayat Fund for convening the meeting, and another resolution was passed thanking the trustees of the Albless Baug for allowing the use of the Baug to hold the meeting.

On the motion of Mr. Darashah R. Chichgar a vote of thanks was passed to the chairman, and the proceedings terminated.

INDIAN AND COLONIAL APPOINTMENTS.

FROM THE "GUARDIAN."

REV. A. E. BECKET, priest-in-charge of Negombo, incumbent of St. Thomas's, Matara, and priest-in charge of the Matara S.P.G. Mission, diocese of Colombo; Rev. C. F. Breay, M.A., acting chaplain of Secunderabad, diocese of Madras; Rev. C. H. Buckland, incumbent of Powassan, incumbent of Burk's Falls, diocese of Algoma; Rev. A. J. Cobb, incumbent of Seguin Falls, incumbent of Powassan, diocese of Algoma; Rev. G. N. Dobie, vicar of St Johns, Indian Head chaplain to the Bishop of Qu Appelle; Rev. Robert Henry Durham, D. D., chaplain of Coimbatore, also chaplain of Calicut, diocese of Madras Rev. F. D. Edresinghe, S.P.G., missionary at Matara, with Holy Cross Weligama, incumbent of St John's, Kalutara, diocese of Colombo; Rev. J. T. Hay, missionary at Muskoka Thunder Bay District, diocese of Algoma; Rev. John H. Hill incumbent of Christ Church Berwick, Australia, incumbent of Meutone and Mordialloc diocese of Melbourne B Rev. W. P. P. Lewis, B.A., rector of St. Marks Malone, New York rector of St. Johns Huntington and St. Paul's Hinchinbrooke, diocese of Montreal; Rev. C. S. H. Morris curate rector of Shelburne diocese of Nova Scotia; Rev. C. Piercy, incumbent of Burks Falls, incumbent of Sturgeon Falls and Warren diocese of Algoma; Rev. J. P. Sargent, B.A., Vicar of St. Peters Pro-Cathedral, Qu'Appelle Station. archdeacon of Assiniboia

MOUNT-EDGCUMBE PURCHASED BY THE WAR OFFICE.

THE necessity for strengthening the defences of Plymouth has been recognised at the War Office for some time. One after another forts and batteries have been erected at and about the entrance to the Sound; while the approaches to the Hamoaze, with its busy dockyard and building slips at Devonport, have been rendered more secure from attack. Still the authorities considered more was to be done to make the great western naval station the impregnable place it should be, considering that in the event of war an attacking force would most probably direct its operations there, and as a consequence steps were taken by the War Office with a view to secure Mount Edgcumbe, the beautiful domain of the Earl of Mount Edgcumbe. There were difficulties in the way, as might well be expected, when it came to a question of breaking upon the peaceful loveliness of the Headland Park, which won the admiration of the Spanish Armada Admiral, the Duke de Medina Sidonia. The representations of the War Office, however, prevailed, and it is now stated that the famous property under Maker Heights has come into Government possession. Measures will be taken at once to render the western side of the Sound correspondingly effective to that on the east. Then with the landward forts which now enchain the Three Towns, the defensive position of the western port will be well nigh impregnable.

INSTRUCTION OF TROOPS IN HILL WARFARE.

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF'S ORDERS.

THE following memorandum has been issued at Army Headquarters, Simla:—

The Commander-in-Chief directs that British and Native infantry stationed in the hills in the Punjab, Bengal and Bombay Commands at the present time shall, so far as the funds allotted will permit, be instructed and exercised in hill-warfare. The actual troops to be exercised this season will be determined by the Lieutenant-Generals Commanding. With this view the following syllabus of instruction is laid down for guidance.

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NINE ARTICLES ON THE BRITISH EMPIRE BY THE RIGHT HON. SIR CHARLES W. DILKE, BART., M.P.

It is impossible to over-estimate the importance of this series. Sir Charles Dilke is acknowledged (by political friend and foe alike) to be a master of Indian and Colonial questions. With the knowledge acquired by travel and by the continuous study of our Imperial interests, Sir Charles Dilke proposes TO TELL THE TRUTH about the British Empire. The articles will be interesting and valuable for many other reasons, but it is here—in the absolutely sincere and first-hand treatment of the subject—that their exceptional importance lies.

Of Sir Charles Dilke, the *Pall Mall Gazette* said (in 1895); "On imperial and service questions he probably speaks with more knowledge and weight than any other member of the House."

PROGRAMME:—

1. BIRDS-EYE VIEW.
2. INDIA.
3. THE DOMINION.
4. NEWFOUNDLAND, AND FRANCE.
5. THE COMMONWEALTH (AUSTRALIA.)
6. NEW ZEALAND.
7. AFRICA.
8. THE CROWN COLONIES.
9. ON IMPERIAL DEFENCE.

The Seventh article appeared in The *BOMBAY GAZETTE* OF FRIDAY.

The Series will be continued weekly.

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NOTICE.

THE Editorial and Advertising Offices of the *BOMBAY GAZETTE* have been REMOVED to No. 29, CHURCHGATE STREET, (formerly "Times of India" Offices).

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, SEPT. 17.

An extra allotment of Indian Council Bills, amounting to Rs. 10,000, was made on Calcutta, yesterday in London, at 1s. 4 1-32d. Exchange on India at 30 days' sight was unaltered at 1s. 3 13-16d.

Consols declined 1-8 per cent. to 109⅞. For French Rentes 102 1-2 *ex* was quoted; and Paris Exchange on London was 1-2 centime lower, at 25-27 1-2 fcs. Rupee Securities, 3 1-2 per cent, were 3-16 per cent higher, at £62 9-16; while Indian Sterling Loan remained at 114. Bar Silver advanced 1-16d. to 28 1-16d. per oz.; and in New York the metal was 3-8 cent. higher, at 60 3-4 cents per oz., with demand Exchange on London 1-4 cent. lower, at 4·83 3-4 dollars. Braziers' Copper was quoted at £60.

In the price of Consols there was a further fall to-day of 1-16 per cent. to 109 13-16. French Rentes remained at 102 1-2 *ex*, Indian Sterling Loan at 114, Paris Exchange on London at 25·27 1-2 fcs., and 3 1-2 per cent Rupee Securities at £62 9-16. Exchange on India at 30 days' sight continued unchanged at 1s. 3 13-16d. Bar Silver was again higher by 1-16d., at 28 1-8d. per oz.; while in New York there was no further change in the value of the metal, which remained at 60 3-4 cents per oz., and demand Exchange on London at 4·83⅛ dollars.

The quotation for Guzerat Yellow Rapeseed yesterday was 38 1-4s. per 416 lbs., September-October shipment, to Dunkirk, market flat in tone; that for Cawnpore Yellow Rapeseed was 36 3-4s. per 416 lbs., September-October shipment, to Antwerp, tone of the market flat; for Brown Rapeseed, 34 1-4s. per 416 lbs., September-October shipment, to Hamburg, market flat; Linseed, 36 1-2s. per 416 lbs., September-October shipment, to Havre, sellers via the Canal, market quieter.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed steady yesterday, Surats dull, Arrivals easier. The day's sales were 10,000 bales; and the Imports, 7,000 bales. Prices both spot and for arrival were unchanged all round. The Manchester Market closed steady.

Spot prices of Cotton continued unchanged in the Liverpool Market to-day, while American Arrivals declined 1-32d. in all positions at 3 3-32d. for September, and 3 1-4d. for January-February delivery. The market was steady at closing. Surats dull, Arrivals easier. The Sales for the day amounted to 6,000 bales, and the Imports to 2,000 bales. The Manchester Market continued steady. The total Sales in Liverpool for the week ending yesterday were 5,000 baler more than in the preceding week, at 64,000 bales. The amount forwarded to Consumers was 4,000 bales greater, at 54,000 bales; and the week's Imports were also more to the same extent, at 16,000 bales. The total Stock decreased by 43,000 bales, and stood yesterday at 707,000 bales.

Ready Mid-Uplands Cotton maintained its previous level yesterday in New York of 5 11-16 cents per lb.; December Futures advanced 2 points to 5·46 cents. per lb. and March 3 points to 5·58 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 23,000 bales.

A drop of 1-16 cent. to-day reduced the price of Ready Mid-Uplands in New York to 5 5-8 cents. per lb.; Futures for December and March declined 8 points each, to 5·38 and 5·50 cents. per lb. respectively. The Receipts at the Ports were 20,000 bales. The total quantity of Cotton in sight yesterday was 10,280,000 bales compared with 10,110,000 bales at the end of the week preceding.

From shippers there has been no enquiry to-day in our local Cotton Market; but the Mills purchased 1,400 bales, comprising chiefly Bhownugger, Sawginee and Junagadh. The tone of the market is quiet with an advance in prices of Re. 1 per candy.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	366	bales.
Wheat	531	cwts.
Linseed	2,479	,,
Rapeseed	2,872	,,
Poppyseed	760	,,
Castorseed	3,206	,,
Rice	918	,,

FREIGHTS.—The market is rather firmer. The Thorndale (s) is reported fixed at Calcutta, at 31s. 3d. per ton. Small lots have been done for ready steamers for Havre at 18s. 9d., and for Dunkirk, October shipment, at 18s.

EXCHANGE opened quiet in tone this morning at 1s. 4d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 4 5-32d. to 1s. 4 1-8d. for three months' sight Credits. There was a fair enquiry for Bank Paper, both ready and forward, and became easier. Bank Wire not being obtainable at the close at better than 1s. 3 31-32d. There were no Merchants' Bills offering, and the market closed quiet as follows:—

	Per rupee.
Bank Bills on Demand ... 1s. 4d.	
Do. Telegraphic ... 1s. 3 31-32d.	,,
Credits 3 months' sight ... 1s. 4 1-8d.	,,
France ... 1·70	,,

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—The market has been quiet at 94 1-4 for Money, for 3 1-2 per cents and 94 3-16 for Account, with 84 1-2 for 3 per cents.

SHARES.—There has been but little movement in prices. Alcock Ashdown are Rs. 10 lower; Presidency Mills have declined Rs. 50, Sun Rs. 30, Morarji Goculdas Rs. 25, Alliance Rs. 20 and Empress Rs 10. Bank of Bombay are Rs. 15 lower, at Rs 11,190 per share.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

(Open 1,611¼ Miles.)

The following is the Statement of Traffic for week ending 6th August, 1898:—

	Coaching Traffic.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.	Other Earnings (Estimated)	Total Earnings.
	Receipts.	Receipts.		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total —	1,23,456	2,57,796	5,791	3,87,043
Corresponding week of last year. Open 1,611¼ Miles.	—	—	—	4,51,008
Decrease				Rs. 63,965

I. M. RAILWAY.

Week ending 3rd September, 1898

Description.	1898.	1897.	Inc. for the week.	Dec. for the week.	Aggregate Inc.	Aggregate Dec.
Miles Open ...	933	940	...	...	...	...
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Passengers	39,870	42,108	...	2,238	...	36,295
Parcels, &c.	45,516	55,195	..	9,679	...	1,86,177
Goods						
Other earnings	3,230	7,677	..	4,397	...	8,101
Total for week	88,636	1,04,980	...	16,314	...	...
Aggregate ...	8,51,904	10,82,477	...	...	...	2,30,573

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, SEPT. 16.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed steady. Surats dull.

Good Bhownuggur	2 24-32
The Manchester market has been steady.	
2½ per cent. Consols	109 7-8
3 per cent. Rentes	102 1-2 ex.
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	114
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	62 9-16
Bar Silver	28 1-16

The sum of £50,000 has been withdrawn from the Bank of England.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, SEPT. 16.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Goorkha left here this afternoon.

SUEZ, SEPT. 16.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Rewa left here this afternoon.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Shaw arrived here this morning.

ADEN, SEPT. 16.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Maria Valerie, from Bombay, arrived this afternoon.

HONGKONG, SEPT. 17.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Bendis (extra) arrived here this morning from Bombay.

The P. and O. steamer Company Sutlej sailed this afternoon for Bombay.

COLOMBO, SEPT. 17.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Parramatta arrived here, from Bombay, this morning.

The Floria and Rubattino S. N. Company's steamer Bormida left Hongkong for Bombay, on the 12th instant.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

BIRTHS.

BAINES.—August 2, at 29, First-avenue, Hove, wife of Alastair Arthur Baines, of a daughter.

BARNARD.—August 25, at Barclow, Leckhamptos, Cheltenham, wife of R C H Barnard, Asst. Engr, G I P Ry, India, of a son.

FRASER.—At Halkirk, Caithness, N B, the wife of H C Fraser, of Berhampore, Bengal, of twin daughters.

MARRIAGE.

MACGREGOR—WYLDE-BROWNE—July 25, at St Saviour's Maritzburg, Natal, Captain John N Murray MacGregor, Royal Dublin Fusiliers, youngest son of the late General John Murray MacGregor, I C S to Geraldine Mary, second daughter of H Wylde-Brown, Esq, Natal Civil Service.

DEATHS.

CRASTER.—August 31, at Beadnell Hall, Chathill, Northumberland, Edmund Craster Craster, late Bengal Civil Service, aged 74.

MARSHALL.—August 20, at Tregunter, Burnham, Somerset, Herbert Seymour Marshall, Colonel, General List Bengal Infantry, late 23th Regt Punjab Infy, aged 59.

MOORE.—August 24, at Langton, Tunbridge Wells, General R A Moore, late Madras Staff Corps.

SIMEON.—July 14, at Moyne Lodge, Gisbourne, New Zealand, Edward Simeon, Lieutenant-Colonel Royal Artillery, Bengal, aged 73.

POONA.

DEATH.

JACOB.—September 15, at Poona, of enteric fever, the Rev. H. T. Jacob, of the Church Missionary Society, son of Colonel Jacob, late of the Bombay Presidency, aged 29 years.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

AINSLIE.—September 12, at Secunderabad, Deccan, the wife of Captain C Ainslie, R E, of a son.

BOSE.—September 12, at the Hermitage, Saidpur, Eastern Bengal State Railway System, the wife of C C Bose, M B Edin, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

DEACON—LONG.—September 10, at St John's in the Wilderness, Naini Tal, by the Venerable Archdeacon of Lucknow, Henry Robert Gordon Deacon, Lieutenant, Connaught Rangers, son of the late Rev Isaac Deacon, of Belfast, to Kathleen Henriette, fourth daughter of Colonel Long, of Woodlands, Congresbury, Somerset.

DEATHS.

O'FARRELL.—September 9, at "Avenel" Mussoorie, Mrs. Isabella O'Farrell.

PEAT.—September 15, at his residence, Nungambakkum, Madras, James Peat, Partner in the firm of Messrs. Gordon, Woodroffe and Co., Merchants, Madras.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1898.

THE gravity of the news telegraphed from Cairo to the *Morning Post* and the *Daily Telegraph* cannot escape any one who understands the situation. It is stated that General Kitchener has been instructed to occupy Fashoda by force, if necessary, and to leave an Egyptian garrison there. As it is expressly stated that the garrison holding Fashoda is a French force consisting of eight Europeans and 100 Senegalese infantry, the orders given to the Sirdar are tantamount to a declaration of war against France. It is impossible for any great Power to ignore such an affront or abstain from resenting it. Before we assume that Lord Salisbury has sanctioned so serious a step, inevitably entailing serious consequences, it is well to consider whether the two correspondents in Cairo may not be in error as to the exact nature of the instructions given to General Kitchener. Usually, in matters of such moment, the first intimation of what is intended is given to the *Times*, which is seldom content to give a bald statement of the intention. The leading journal generally accompanies an important pronouncement of the kind, with the reasons which prompted the action, and forestalls misapprehension or misrepresentation by necessary explanations. Sirdar Kitchener, who enjoys a well-earned reputation of keeping his own counsel, took the precaution of sending back all the correspondents to Wadi Halfa, as soon as the fall of Omdurman enabled him to follow up his success by other movements not included in the published programme. It is scarcely to be supposed that the secret which the Sirdar desired to keep from the correspondents would be the talk of Cairo. It is quite possible that the intention of the Sirdar may be to establish a fort in the vicinity of Fashoda, and leave there a garrison in sufficient strength to watch the couple of hundred men under Colonel Marchand and prevent the natives in the vicinity from submitting to that officer. Such a measure of precaution would be quite in accordance with what was done more than once in West Africa, where French and English posts were established within three or four miles of each other, each notifying its presence to the other, the understanding being that the question of right was to be settled between diplomatists in Paris or London.

The French could not take umbrage at the presence of an Anglo-Egyptian force on the Upper Nile, for the essence of their claim to be where they are is that the region has been derelict for nearly a generation, and that it is open to the enterprise of the first comer. The Anglo-Egyptian claim to the Upper Nile is formulated in a statement made by Sir Edward Grey in the House of Commons on 28th March 1895. At that time it became known in England that General Marchand had set out eight months before with a considerable force from French Congo land, with the intention of reaching the Nile by the Upper Ubanghi and the Bahr-al-Ghazal. It fell to the lot of Sir E. Ashmead-Bartlett, who, in the present year, committed the House of Commons to a declaration that the maintenance of the integrity of China is the settled policy of the British Empire, called the attention of Government to this French expedition for the waterway of the Nile, and to move the reduction of the Foreign Office vote by £1,000 for their remissions in the matter. This gave Sir Edward Grey an opportunity of making a statement, bearing the evident impress of Lord Roseberry's hand, setting forth the claims of Great Britain and Egypt to the whole valley of the Nile, from the Mediterranean to the great lakes. He recognised the importance of the question, but justified the position which Great Britain occupied and was to occupy in the future in the valley of the Nile. So far back as 1890 agreements were made with Germany and Italy, defining the British sphere of influence, and obtaining the recognition of these two great Powers and of the Congo Free State. For five years those agreements were before the world. Though they had not been recognized by the other Powers, they were well known to them and were not disputed. Egypt also had claims in regard to the Nile valley, and those claims were admitted by Great Britain and also by France, which had recently given them special emphasis. The crucial part of the statement was this: "In consequence of the agreement, and in consequence of the claims of Egypt in the Nile valley, the British and Egyptian sphere of influence covers the whole of the Nile waterway." Sir Edward Grey asked the House to be careful before giving credence to statements concerning the movements of expeditions in remote parts of Africa, of The Foreign Office, he assured, has no reason to suppose that a French expedition had instructions to enter the Nile valley. He regarded as unworthy of credence the rumour of the advance of the French expedition "into territories over which our claims have been so well-known, for it would not be inconsistant as well as an unexpected act, and it must be perfectly well-known to the French Government that it would be an unfriendly act, and that it would be so regarded by us." This significant declaration was received with hearty approval by Mr. Chamberlain and by Mr. Curzon, who were then on the Opposition side of the House. The present Colonial Secretary welcomed it as the fullest and clearest statement of the policy of the Government with regard to the Nile valley that had been made by any responsible Minister. Sir Richard Temple assured the Liberal Government that they would have the patriotic support of the Opposition if they adhered to that policy. On the other hand, Mr. Labouchere protested against the declaration as a menace to France, and condemned the attempt to turn an occupation which we were solemnly pledged to bring to a speedy close into a permanent occupation.

Naturally this remarkable announcement of British policy attracted considerable attention in France and M. Hanotaux, was interpellated on the subject in the Chamber of Deputies. That Minister informed the Chamber that the French Government had requested the British Foreign Office to define what was claimed as the British sphere and what was acknowledged to belong to Egypt. To that request the French Government had been unable to obtain a reply. As for the agreements between Great Britain on one part and Germany and Italy on the other, they were binding only between those three Powers. They had never been recognised by the other Powers and in no wise concerned or bound them. The claim made was vague and unsupported by facts or documents and the territory to which he referred was not in the occupation of Great Britain or any other Power. M. Hanotaux expressed surprise that it could be seriously asserted that a verbal declaration that a vast extent of territory that belonged to it and which it had not occupied could debar other Powers from entering upon it and occupying it if they saw fit to do so. Such matters, he maintained, could only be adjusted by discussion and after an examination of the validity of the claim put forth. On this difficult question Sir Charles Dilke, in the article which we published on Friday last, sums up the rival claims and the present situation as follows: "The British East Africa Protectorate has no northern frontier. We came to an understanding with Italy for a common frontier as far as Italy was concerned, but the Italians have been driven by Abyssinia from the greater portion of their sphere, and our own recent treaty with the Emperor Menelik of Ethiopia has not established even a *modus vivendi* between us and him on this, the more difficult and the more important, as well as by far the longest, portion of our common frontier. According to the colouring of British maps, British East Africa reaches to a British sphere composed of the former Equatorial Provinces of Egypt. But our pretensions to this sphere are ridiculed by some of the other Powers. A portion of it, indeed, is now occupied by the Congo State under lease from us, and this lease has been recognised by France and may be looked upon as solidly established; but north of this again a French expedition has seated itself upon the streams flowing down into the Nile in one of the Equatorial Provinces of Egypt, now coloured pink upon our maps, and the French assert that they have as good a right to be there in the name of Egypt as we possibly can have. Moreover, we are not there, and never have been. From the north the Egyptian Sirdar is pressing southwards with British troops added to his Egyptian forces for the purpose of reasserting the authority of the Khedive as against the Dervishes. If, on the arrival of his steamers on the White Nile, he finds the French seated upon that river, it is difficult to see how a European conference is to be avoided, or to prophesy what the outcome of that conference may be." It would be difficult to conceive a more serious complication than that which must arise if General Kitchener has been instructed to destroy Colonel Marchand's force and occupy Fashoda. In the international point of view the challenge would be as unequivocal and as difficult to decline as if the Channel fleet bombarded Dieppe.

AFTER the signal defeat sustained by the Parsees in the Presidency match last month, it was hoped that by patient practice and perseverance they would be able to win back their lost Laurels in the return match played last week at Poona. But the hope has not been realised, and they have suffered yet another severe reverse at Poona. The cause of these reverses is not far to seek. The spirit of emulation which once prevailed amongst the youths of this enterprising race is now conspicuous by its absence. No doubt the Parsee cricketers are made of good staff and capable of good performance, but owing to their neglect of systematic practice, they are deteriorating instead of making assured progress. No new blood has been added to the rank and file, while the old hands—some of them no doubt worthy rivals of their English opponents—have become over-confident of their prowess, which has led them to abandon systematic practice and prepare for the tourney by freaks and starts. This is one of the causes of their failure in the recent matches. The Parsees now-a-days, it may be said without offence, seem to trust to their luck and pluck rather than to real scientific play. Though they have many excellent players among them who by dint of courage and determination hold their own, scientific players are as yet, indeed, very rare among them. They aim at being hard hitters and disdain the prudent defensive game which is needed for a success in a big match. The recent failures have been attributed by some acute critics to the want of nerve-power. But that is a mistake. Parsees have shown pluck and resolution in many uphill games. They have proved that they are worthy of their foemen's steel by the splendid successes they achieved on several previous occasions. Parsee cricketers, with some exceptions, come from the less well-to-do classes, who have not the leisure and the opportunities to attain perfection in this noble but very exacting game. Their English rivals are more happily placed in this respect. Since the retirement of Mr. J. M. Framji Patel from the leadership of the Parsee team, there has been no captain who has had the zeal and time to promote the interests of his team. The absence in England of Dr. Pavri, known also as an excellent captain, whose pluck and tact has often saved them from defeat and snatched victory even when the game seemed lost, is unfortunate for Parsee cricket. A complaint has been often heard that the way in which the Parsee team is selected is questionable. It is selected by a committee who ought to be in touch with all the cricketers of that community; but it is alleged that this is not always the case. If the Parsees give up the notion, derived from over-confidence, that cricket can be practised at random, and revert to the systematic and scientific play of former days, improvement and victory will be only a question of time.

THE Dreyfus scandal has caused the resignation of yet another Minister of War. General Zurlinden, like Cavaignac, has stepped down, and on being unwilling to consent to the now inevitable revision of the Dreyfus case. M. Villaye, Minister of Public Works, being also unwilling to accept the inevitable, has also resigned. President Faure, who opposed the division on Wednesday last, reconsidered the situation on Saturday, for he has apparently agreed to the appointment of a commission of jurists, presided over by the Minister of Justice, to consider the question of revision. The simplest way of obtaining the same end would have been to set the ordinary machinery of the law in motion, and apply to the Court of the Cassation to quash the finding of the court-martial that pronounced Captain Dreyfus guilty, on the ground of the alleged irregularity of the procedure. That would result in a new trial. The guilt or the innocence of the accused would be established, and the hideous scandal that has been the wonder of Europe for the last three years would come to an end. The commission of jurists is evidently called into existence to save the face of the President and other high officials, who have so long and so stupidly held that a revision would be an insult to the Army, and destroy the confidence of the troops in the capacity and honesty of their Chiefs. That figment now goes by the board, and the retrial of Dreyfus may be expected to establish the truth of the three years' mystery.

"MUCH gold, more misery," is the phrase employed by a recent resident to describe the present condition of the Transvaal. The gold output has topped the record. But there are men blessed with professions and trades walking the streets penniless; book-keepers, clerks, mechanics and professional men begging their bread in the suburbs of Johannesburg. The amount of distress in the midst of such mines of gold is almost incredible, but it nevertheless exists—only temporarily it is to be hoped. But meanwhile people are experiencing unprecedentedly hard times. The causes of this condition of things are not hard to find. First comes the want of thrift and next labour difficulties. Money quickly made is as quickly spent, and the improvidence of gold-miners is proverbial. As regards the labour question, some time ago the Mining Association entered into an agreement to pay a uniform price for labour, but this agreement was never faithfully carried out, and so unfair has the treatment of the natives by their employers been that those they have will not work, and others cannot be induced to take their places. They have not only been shamefully treated in the matter of wages, but they have been ill-treated and defrauded, and so harassed by Government officials that the average Kaffir is afraid to venture on to the Rand. The colony Kaffir is the only man who will go to the mines, and he will work readily enough above ground. But into the subterranean workings he will not go. This playful characteristic renders him absolutely useless to the managers. Basutos and one or two other tribes do not object to go underground, but they cannot in any way be induced to go to Johannesburg. So great has the dearth of labour become that managers are obliged to send their agents to road-side railway stations from Krugersdorp to Mafeking in search of likely men. In the outlying districts of Johannesburg the state of affairs is practically the same. Rinderpest has swept off cattle, locusts have destroyed the crops, and malaria is prevalent in the Rustenburg and Pietersburg districts. In the Potchefstroom district only are Boers fairly prosperous. Unfortunately for the Transvaal, Oom Paul's Government is declared to be showing a strange apathy to the suffering of their countrymen. Relief works of a kind have been started, but on these, so soon as a man has earned enough to maintain him for a week, he must leave and make way for another man. Things generally are just now at their worst in the Transvaal. It is no use recommending the Indian cooly. The Transvaal would be glad enough to have him if he would go. But if the Transvaal will treat its own subjects and Europeans generally ungenerously, what must the Indian cooly expect? His lot is bad enough in the British colonies. In the Transvaal it would be many times worse.

AMONGST the passengers who arrived in Bombay on Saturday morning by the P. & O. Company's mail steamer Clyde were Mrs. Annie Besant, the well-known Theosophist; Mr. G. Carmichael, Collector and Political Agent, Cambay; Surgeon Colonel A. H. Leopingwell, District Medical and Sanitary Officer and Superintendant of Lunatic Asylum and Jail, Vizagapatam, and others. Mrs. Annie Besant left Bombay at 9 a.m. on the same day by the Calcutta express for Benares. A number of European and native Theosophists were present at the Victoria Terminus to see her off.

AMONGST the passengers who proceeded to Europe on Saturday by the mail steamer Bengal was Colonel Sir George Thomson, K. C. B., of the Indian Medical Service.

THE question of the validity of the appointment of Mr. S. B. Spencer, as acting Fourth Presidency Magistrate, has again been raised, and this time it is to be decided by the High Court in its appellate jurisdiction. It appears that a Mahomedan was recently convicted and sentenced by the Magistrate for a criminal offence, and the accused has appealed against the decision to the Superior Court on the ground that under section 557 of the new Criminal Procedure Code, the appointment of Mr. Spencer as a magistrate was illegal and consequently the conviction cannot stand. The High Court has issued a notice to the magistrate to show cause why the conviction should not be reversed for the reason stated above.

MAJOR-GENERAL WESTMACOTT, Commanding the Mhow District, has proceeded on short leave; Colonel Stewart, Marwara Battalion, assuming temporary command.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL WODEHOUSE, Commanding the Presidency District, also goes on short leave; Colonel Wilford, Gloucestershire Regiment, assuming the temporary command at Calcutta.

THE want of signalling communication in the Kuram Valley was much felt when the telegraph wire was cut during the recent disturbances. It has been found that, even in the usual condition of the border, signalling communication between the posts would be a great advantage. Orders have accordingly been issued for supplying signalling equipment to the Kuram Militia.

THE total earnings of the North-Western Railway for the week ended September 3rd, were Rs. 5,41,098 being Rs. 1,89,277 less than the total for the corresponding period of last year. To date the total increase in the financial year is Rs. 39,75,929.

FURLOUGH is to be granted to the extent of five per cent. of strength to the native ranks of the Khyber Force, with the exception of the 9th Gurkha Rifles—the season being too advanced to admit of the men of this regiment crossing the Tochi with safety. The drivers of No. 3 Mountain Battery, Royal Artillery, and the Sappers of No. 1 Company, Bengal Sappers and Miners, proceeding on furlough, are to be replaced respectively from the Mountain Artillery Depot at Rawalpindi and the Head-quarters of the corps of Bengal Sappers and Miners at Rurki.

THE circular which has lately been issued to polo clubs in India shows that at the annual meeting of the Polo Association next March a formal proposal will be submitted to raise the height of ponies to 14-1. There will be every opportunity given for discussion, and the opinions of clubs and players generally will be fully considered. As to the way the voting will go, it is at present impossible to say, but in case the resolution is passed the committee of the Association will have to say what regulations shall be introduced in order to ensure that no pony over 14-1 shall play in tournaments held under I. P. A. rules. This, we think, is only fair; for unless the strictest rules are laid down ponies nominally 14-1 but really 14-2 or more will assuredly be played. The committee must take such action as will prevent any evasion of the regulations, and they should not hesitate to introduce measurements actually at tournaments if such a course is generally approved by the majority of those attending the annual meeting in March. Another proposal to be submitted is to make umpires in tournaments and station-games responsible for the headdress of players, the idea being to prevent serious consequences from falls.

AT the last meeting of the Council of the Society of Arts the following were appointed to form the Committee of the Indian Section for the ensuing year:—Sir John Wolfe-Barry, K.C.B. (Chairman of Council); Sir Steuart C. Bayley, K.C.S.I. (Chairman of the Committee); Field-Marshal Lord Roberts, V. C., K.P., G.C.B.; Lord Harris, G.C.S.I.; Sir Frank F. Adam, C.I.E.; Sir G. W. Allen, K.C.I.E.; Sir Charles E. Bernard, K.C.S.I.; Sir M. M. Bhownaggree, K.C.I.E., M.P.; Sir George Birdwood, K.C.I.E., LL.D.; Major-General Sir Owen Tudor Burne, G.C.I.E.; Sir Charles Crosthwaite, K.C.S.I.; Sir Juland Danvers, K.C.S.I.; Sir Charles Elliott, K.C.S.I.; Major-General Sir Frederick Goldsmid, K.C.S.I., C.B.; Sir W. W. Hunter, K.C.S.I., LL.D.; Sir John Jardine, K.C.I.E.; Sir Seymour King, K.C.I.E., M.P.; Sir W. Lee-Warner, K.C.S.I.; Sir Roper Lethbridge, K.C.I.E.; Sir James B. Lyall, G.C.I.E.; Sir James Lyle Mackay, K.C.I.E.; Sir Alexander Mackenzie, K.C.S.I.; Sir George Scott Robertson, K.C.S.I.; Sir Charles A. Turner, K.C.I.E.; Sir Raymond West, K.C.I.E.; Sir Alexander Wilson; Messrs. the Right Hon. George N. Curzon; L. R. Ashburner, C.S.I.; J. A. Baines, C.S.I.; H. M. Birdwood, C.S.I.; F. C. Danvers; W. S. Seton-Karr; J. Macleas, M.P.; J. Sewell Neville; Alexander Rogers; T. H. Thornton, C.S.I., D.C.L.; A. N. Wollaston, C.I.E.; W. Martin Wood; Andrew Yule; General J. Michael, C.S.I.; and Mr. S. Digby (secretary).

MAJOR WILLIAMS, also of the Military Works Department, is transferred from Rawalpindi to Calcutta, Major Young relieving him at the former place.

As a sign of the likelihood of an early cold weather, says the Lahore paper, we may mention the fact that snipe were shot close to Rawalpindi a fortnight ago.

THE artillery practice camps in the Punjab Command will be held at Hatti, near Campbellpore, Muridki, and Samrala, between Umballa and Ludhiana.

MR. WADDELL, Engineer to the Seychelles Administration, is now in Simla with a view to arranging for sending a batch of labourers from Bombay to work on the roads in the colony.

VERY heavy rain fell in the Hazara district on September 12th and 13th, and more was probable when our correspondent wrote on the latter date. This should, practically, bring in the cold weather.

THE Natural History chapter in the Report of the Pamir Delimitation Commission is very interesting to all who wish to know how animal and vegetable life exist on the "Roof of the World." As Surgeon-Captain Alcock puts it, the fauna is as poor as the flora: he could only collect 66 species of the former and 115 of the latter. The *ovis poli*, beloved of sportsmen, is plentiful enough on its own particular grounds, but it is more in evidence during summer by reason of the horns and skulls which strew the ground everywhere. The little golden marmot is common enough, and so is the Thibetan hare, which, it is said, from its semi-gregarious and burrowing habits resembles a rabbit rather than a hare. The birds most seen are the horned lark, the Thibetan tern, and the red-billed chough, while the raven always puts in an appearance when a camp is pitched, as, indeed, he does everywhere in Afghanistan and Central Asia. The lammergeyer is sometimes seen, and he preys upon the hares; the marks of the snow-cock are seen in every ravine. Insects are rare, while reptiles are never seen: the intense winter cold is an effectual bar to their existence. Fishes, all the carp family, abound in every stream and pool. Readers of Wood's fascinating book *A Journey to the Source of the Oxus* may remember that he stated on the authority of a Kirghiz that the Pamir lakes swarm with aquatic birds which come to breed in the summer. Surgeon-Captain Alcock shows that this story is quite incorrect. A few geese and ducks were certainly seen on the two lakes on the Little Pamir; but there was absolutely no collection of aquatic birds. It is added that neither the Chakmaktin chain nor the Victoria chain of lakes offer any attraction as a breeding-ground, for their banks are low and bare, and they are singularly deficient in aquatic vegetation. Flights of snipe, teal, ducks and geese were seen at the end of August, but they were all clearly on their winter migration southwards.

THE law as regards the trial of European British subjects, which was settled by what was known as the Ilbert Bill, remarks the "Pioneer," is still perhaps not so clear as could be wished. An "European British subject" means according to the new Criminal Procedure Code (i) any subject of Her Majesty born, naturalised or domiciled in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, or in any of the European, American or Australian Colonies or possessions of Her Majesty or in the Colony of New Zealand or in the Colony of the Cape of Good Hope or: Natal (ii) any child or grand (child of such person by legitimate descent. Now, if a European British subject is unfortunate enough to be entangled in a criminal case, he is entitled to claim to be tried by a jury) of which not less than half shall be Europeans or Americans or both Europeans and Americans. While an American may perhaps be taken to be a person born in America, what is an European? "It has been held" that the word means 'a person born in Europe.' Now it is obvious that this definition excludes a large number of those who come under the category of European British subjects. Was this intended, or was it supposed that an European British subject should *ipso facto* be considered an European in regard to the privilege of sitting on a jury? Generally in practice Europeans are so considered, and a story reaches us from Purulia that on a question being raised as to the inclusion of a gentleman in the jury list, the Clerk of the Court stated, "Oh, yes, Sir! He's an European He's been tried by a jury." This is indeed trial by a jury of one's peers.

A LIVELY controversy is raging in Berlin just now as to where the money is to come from to defray the cost of the Kaiser's approaching visit to Jerusalem. Even though His Majesty is to go as a Cook's tourist, the expense entailed by the expedition will be very considerable; and, as all the world knows, the Imperial privy purse is by no means too well filled at the present time. There is a rumour that the Kaiser may ask his subjects to come to his assistance in the matter; and, in consideration of the advantages that may accrue to the Empire from his stay in the East, add to his Civil List a special grant in aid this year. If he be well advised, however (says the *Pall Mall Gazette*), he will think twice—nay, even thrice—before doing anything of the kind, for, judging by the tone in which the subject is being discussed, his chance of obtaining a single pfennig is nil, no matter how persuasively Dr. von Miquel may plead for him. Indeed bitter complaints are already to be heard on all sides as to the way the Civil List has increased in these latter days. The present Kaiser's income is more than twice as large as that which the old Kaiser had; and yet he is always in sore need of money, to the infinite dismay of his cheese-paring Prussians, who cannot conceive what he does with his income.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE POSITION IN THE SOUDAN.

ORDERS TO THE SIRDAR TO ATTACK FASHODA

LONDON: SEPT. 16.

General Grenfell has started for Omdurman to confer with General Kitchener when the latter returns from Fashoda.

The correspondents of the "Morning Post" and the "Daily Telegraph," now at Cairo, telegraph that the Sirdar has been instructed to occupy Fashoda, forcibly if necessary, and to leave an Egyptian garrison there.

THE OUTBREAK IN CRETE.

SURRENDER OF ARMS INSISTED UPON.

MORE REINFORCEMENTS.

Admiral Noel has renewed in writing his verbal demand to the Governor of Candia for the delivery of the arms in possession of the Mussulman population.

SEPT. 17.

The 2nd Battalion of the Rifle Brigade has been ordered to Crete.

ADMIRAL NOEL'S ULTIMATUM.

SEPT. 18.

Eleven more ringleaders of the outbreak at Candia have been handed over to Admiral Noel.

The Porte has sent a fresh circular to the Powers objecting to the terms of Admiral Noel's ultimatum, and proposing the appointment of a mixed Commission of Enquiry.

THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT IN FRANCE.

SEPT. 17.

The Duke of Connaught's tact and good humour, combined with the keen interest he has taken in the French Army manœuvres, has produced an excellent impression in France.

His Royal Highness has been decorated with the Legion of Honour.

THE DREYFUS TRIAL TO BE REVISED.

RESIGNATION OF MINISTERS.

General Zurlinden, French Minister of War, and M. Tillaye, Minister of Public Works, have resigned and have been replaced by General Chanoine and M. Godin, a member of the Senate, the French Cabinet having authorised the convoking of a Commission of jurists attached to the Ministry of Justice to consider the question of a revision of the Dreyfus case.

FUNERAL OF THE LATE EMPRESS OF AUSTRIA.

THE EMPEROR WILLIAM PRESENT.

The body of the late Empress Elizabeth of Austria was interred to-day, next to the tomb of her son, Archduke Rudolph, in the Capuchin Church in Vienna.

The funeral procession was of an imposing character, many Royalties, including the Emperor William, assisting at the last rites.

ELECTION INTELLIGENCE.

The Parliamentary election for the vacancy at Darlington has resulted in the return of the Unionist candidate, Mr. Herbert Pike Pease, son of the late member, by a majority of 688 over Mr. Phillips, the Liberal candidate.

The voting was as follows :—

Pease, Unionist	3,497
Phillips, Liberal	2,809

THE CAPE ELECTIONS.

SEPT. 16.

The Cape Parliamentary elections are finished and have resulted in the Africander Bond securing a majority of one.

The Government does not intend to resign.

THE DEVASTATION IN THE WEST INDIES.

RELIEF FOR THE SUFFERERS.

Men-of-war have been ordered to convey stores and provision from Jamaica and Halifax to the islands devastated by the hurricane on Saturday last.

The Lord Mayor intends to open a Mansion House Fund in aid of the sufferers.

Latest official despatches state that 50,000 persons are homeless in the Island of Barbados and 41,000 in St. Vincent.

THE S. S. CHINA FLOATED.

The P. & O. steamer China has been floated, and it has been found that she is practically water-tight.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, SEPT. 16.

The Bombay mails of 3rd instant, arrived at Brindisi to-day.

THE PLAGUE IN HUBLI AND BHOR STATE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPT. 18.

There were 27 cases and 21 deaths recorded in Hubli town on 14th, and 22 cases and 23 deaths on 15th, total cases up to date 3,140 and 2,640 deaths. Three cases and 5 deaths occurred in Bhor State on Friday in the district, and 7 cases and 4 deaths on Saturday. Plague is very bad in Dharwar. Nine more villages have been attacked.

A report issued by the Collector of Dharwar on plague stated that the total number of inoculated to date is 37,196 and uninoculation of the remainder number is 1,014 out of a total of 425 attacks. 28,160 twice inoculated 20, 9,036 once inoculated had 171 and 1,014 uninoculated 393. Figure protection 393! Figure protection comes to 99·5 This would be better still if single inoculation was excluded. The enormous virulence of disease is remarkable. Last week there were 112 per thousand per week, which was bad enough, but at the present rate the uninoculated will be wiped out of existence in three weeks.

THE CAMP OF EXERCISE AT POONA.

It is probable that the Camp of Exercise to practise hill climbing and other manœuvres will be held in December next near Singarh, about 20 miles from Poona Camp, and will last for seven days. A considerable number of troops from the Presidency are expected to attend.

APPOINTMENT.

On the departure of Captain Leveson-Gower, Commandant, Governor's Body Guard, on leave for four months, Lieutenant Crawford, Adjutant, will officiate as Commandant, in addition to his own duties.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SATURDAY NIGHT—September 17.

10 p.m.	76·6

SUNDAY—September 18.

6 a.m.	76·2
10 a.m.	77·2
12 noon	82·1
2 p.m.	82·5

POONA RACES.

FIRST DAY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPT 17.

THE races opened this afternoon under most favourable auspices. The special train from Bombay brought in a large number of spectators and this arrangement will no doubt be continued as it was a great convenience to the public who well appreciated it. The following are the details :—

1ST RACE.—"The Maiden Galloways."—Distance—1-1-4 miles Rs. 1,500, out of which the second receives Rs. 200, and the third Rs. 100. For Arab and Country-bred Galloways maidens on 1st May, 1898. Weight—14 hands to carry 8st. 3lbs. W. I. Penalties—Winners once 4-lbs ; twice, 7-lbs ; oftener, 10 lbs. Winners of a race value Rs. 2000 and upwards, 5 lbs in addition to other penalties. Allowances—C B's 5lbs.

Major R J Jone's b c m Vivandiere 8st 13lbs, Owner..... 1
Mr S A W's c a g Archer 8st 5lbs, Lansdowne..... 2
Mr Ali bin Talib's c a g Kava Kib 8st 2lbs, C B Mahomed..... 3
Mr A M's b a g Baltic 7st 13lbs, Southall..... 0
Mr Abdul R Ameer's b a g Reminder 8st 5lbs Soda..... 0
Mr R Bhookandas's b a g Romeo 8st 4lbs, Greenhalgh 0
Mr M N G's b c b p Ameera 8st 5lbs, Lachman..... 0
Mr M N G's c a g Briton 3st, Hoyt..... 0
Mr Aga Mirza Ahmed's b a g Charter 8st 5lbs, Ebrahim ... 0
Mr E Abdul Wahed's b c b m Krisna 8st 9lbs, Robinson.... 0

BETTING : Evens on Vivandiere, 5 to 1 against Archer, 6 to 1 against Kava Kib, 4 to 1 gainst Romeo, 8 to 1 against Krishna, 10 to 1 against the rest.

With the exception of Baltic and Krishna which were not ready, the others went away to a fairly good start. Krishna was left at the post, but Baltic were got on terms with the others. At the mile Charter led, followed by Kavakib and Romeo. Vivandiere began to show up at the 5 furlong post and had displaced the others by the time the turn was entered. The run home lay between the pair, Charter eventually, drawing ahead and winning by a length and a quarter. 3 lengths between 2nd and third. An objection however was laid by the owner of Vivandiere against Charter for Crossing, and the race was given to Vivandiere, Time—2 mins. 28 seconds

2ND RACE.—"H. H. Aga Khan's Purse."—Distance—1 Mile. Rs. 1,500—(Rs. 750 presented by H. H. Aga Khan, and Rs. 750 from the Fund,) out of which the second receives Rs. 200, and the third Rs. 100. For Arab and Country bred horses. Weight—W. A. and C. Penalties—Winners : once, 4lbs., twice, 7lbs., oftener, 10lbs. Winners of races of Rs. 500 and upwards of the aggregate value of Rs. 3,500, 7 lbs in addition to other penalties. Allowance—Maidens, 1st May, 4lbs ; Maidens, 7lbs (not accumulative) ; Galloways 7lbs.

Mr Akarman's b ch m Evensong 8st 11b, Robinson..... 1
Major R G Jone's b c g Sumpegay 8st 4lb, Owner..... 2
Mr Ali bin Ameer's b a g Fakeer 9st 3lbs, Ebrahim..... 3
Chief of Kagal's g a h Shanavaz 9st, Ramchurn..... 0
Mr M N G's b c m Mehetab 8st 4lbs, Hoyt..... 0
Mr M N G's c ch m Duchess 8st 4lbs, Jounson..... 0
Capt Stannu's b ch geld Turban 8st 11lbs, McQuader..... 0
Mr W G Lillingston's c ch g Adonis 8st 11lbs, Lansdowne ... 0
Mr J Mollison's b ch m Bawbee 8st 11b, Southall..... 0

BETTING : 1½ to 1 against Sumpegay, 4 to 1 against Fakeer, Evensong, and Turban, 5 to 1 against Duchess, 10 to 1 against Shanavaz, 12 to 1 against the rest.

Turban jumped off with the lead followed by Sumpegay and the others in a batch, Shanavaz lying last. Sumpegay took the lead a little before the half mile, Turban being then second and Fakeer third. At the turn evensong asserted herself and won by a length off Sumpegay 2 lengths between 2nd and third. Time—1 min. 58 seconds

3RD RACE.—"The Western India Stakes."—Distance—1 1-4 miles. Rs. 5,500, out of which the second receives Rs. 500 and the third Rs. 200. For horses. Weight—W. A. and C. Penalties—Winners of a race value Rs. 1,500 and upwards ; once, 4lbs., twice, 7lbs., oftener, 10lbs. Winners of one or more races value as above of the aggregate value of Rs. 7,000, 5lbs. in addition to other penalties. Allowances—Maidens, 10 lbs.

Lt-Col Desaral Urs' b aus m Veronica, 8st 11lbs, Kendall..... 1
H H Aga Khan's c aus h Keenan, 8st 7lbs, Ebrahim..... 2
S K S's b aus g Hiram 9st 0lb, Lansdowne..... 3
Messrs Hyde and Akerman's b aus g Kelso 9st 4lb, Robinson 0

BETTING : 5 to 2 on Keenan, 2 to 1 against Hiram, 3 to 1 against Veronica, 4 to 1 against Kelso.

This the best race of the day was watched with keen attention. Hiram got away with a lead of several lengths at the start, the others lying in a group together. At the mile Keenan showed second, Veronica being last. Hiram was still leading at the half-mile but Keenan could be noticed improving his pace, and took the lead at the 3 furlongs. Veronica asserted herself at the turn and beat the favourite by a length and a half. Three lengths between Keenan and Hiram. Time—2 mins. 23 seconds.

4TH RACE.—"The Poona Derby."—Distance—R. C. and a distance. Rs. 3,500 out of which the second receives Rs. 300, and the third Rs. 200. For Arab horses Maidens on 1st May 1893. Weight—W. A. Penalties—Winners; once, 4 lbs ; twice, 7 lbs; oftener, 10 lbs. Allowances—Galloways. 7 lbs.

H H Aga Khan's b a c, Yildiz 8st 3lbs Ebrahim 1
Mr Ali bin Amir's b a g, Hyderi, 7st 4lbs O'Neill 2
Mr Ali bin Talib's c a h, Damask 7st 11lbs C B Mahomed... 0
Mr Ali bin Talibs bl a c, Planet 8st 11b Heeroo 0
Mr Farmers g a h, Merrily 8st 13lbs Gibbs 0
Mr M N G's b a g, Dear 8st 10lbs Hoyt 0
Mr M N G's b a h, Skirmisher 8st 3lbs Mongado 0
Mr Lyndon's c a h, Eclipse 7st 11lbs Southall 0
Chief of Myhsal's c a h, Ameer 8st 7lbs Noor Mahomed ... 0
S K S's b a h, Fisherman 9st 3lbs Lansdowne..... 0
Mr Jamfally Mahomed's Ir g g Barrister 7st 4lbs, Chuzgar 0
Mr A Y Mahomed's b a h Chieftain 9st 3lbs Greenhalgh ... 0

BETTING : 2 to 1 on Yildiz, 5 to 1 against Chief tain, 6 to 1 against Eclipse, 10 to 1 against Hyderi and Merrily, 15 to 1 against Barrister, 20 to 1 against the rest.

Damask led the field for almost three-fourths of the way. At the 5 furlong post Eclipse took down his number Yildiz doing likewise a little later. Hyderi began to make head just before the turn and managed to catch Eclipse. Thereafter the race lay between him and the favourite and a good race resulted which Yildiz won by 2 lengths from him. Two lengths 2nd and 3rd. Time—3 mins. 14 seconds.

5TH RACE.—"The Arab Pony Derby."—Distance—6 Furlongs. Rs. 3,000, out of which the second receives Rs. 300 and the third Rs. 200. For Arab Ponies Maidens on 1st May, 1893. Weight—13-2 to carry 8st. 10lbs. W. I. Penalties—Winners once, 4lbs. ; twice 7lbs., thrice, 10lbs ; oftener, 14 lbs. Winners of a race value Rs. 1,000 3lbs. of a race value Rs. 2,000 and upwards, 7lbs in addition to other penalties.

Mr Ali bin Talib's, b a p Malta, 8st 7lb C B Mahomed 1
Mr A E Ramzie's c h p Chester 7st 11b, Hoyt..... 2
Mr Lyndon's b a p Centaur 8st 6lbs, Greenhalgh 3
Lt-Col Beavers, g a p Albatross, 7st 3lbs O'Neill 0
Mr M Sidicki's b a p Magistrate, 8st 4lbs Robinson 0
Mr A W's g a p Sirdar 8st 4lbs, Lansdowne..... 0
Mr Abdul R Ameer's b a p Quality 7st 12lbs Southall..... 0
Mr D D's g a p Chauvhan 8st 4lbs, Gibbs..... 0
Maharaja of Kolhapur's c a p Panala 8st 10lbs, Noor Mahomed 0
S K S's c a p S D K late Successor 8st 7lbs, Native..... 0
Mr C P Boyce's c a p Mansfield 8st 5lbs, Johnstone..... 0
Mr D D's c a p Muktar, 8st 10lbs, Ebrahim..... 0

BETTING :—2 to 1 against Centaur, 4 to 1 against Malta, 5 to 1 against Chauvhan, 6 to 1 against Albatross, 10 to 1 against Magistrate, Quality, Chester and Muktar, 15 to 1 against Mansfield, 20 to 1 against the rest.

Centaur had the best of the start and went away followed by Magistrate ; the remainder in a straggling batch behind Malta took the lead at the 3 furlong post, and though challenged by Chester Centaur won by a head. Three lengths between and Chester. Time.—1 minute 20 seconds.

6TH RACE.—"The international pony stakes."—Distance—5 furlongs. Rs. 2,500, out of which the second receives Rs. 300, and the third Rs. 200. For ponies 13-2 and under which have never won a race value Rs. 2,500. Weight—English and Australian. 13-2 to carry 9st. 7 lbs, W. I. Arabs 13-2 to carry 8st. 3 lbs., W. I. Country-breds 13-2 to carry 8st. W. I. Allowances—Maidens on 1st May 1898, 4lbs, Maidens, 7lbs. (not accumulative). Penalties—Winners ; once, 4lbs, twice, 7lbs, oftener, 10lbs. Winners in the aggregate of Rs. 3,000, 5lbs, in addition to other penalties.

Mr F C Allen's b aus m Not yet, 8st 5lbs, Robinson 1
Mr Stock's br e m Princess May, 8st 5lbs Ramshaw 2
Capt B Lovett's b c m Lilly of the Valley, 8st 11lbs Lansdowne 3
Capt Erskine's and Mr F W Smith's br aus h Marquis late Bishop 9st 10lbs, Comer..... 0
Chief of Kagal's b aus m Gossip, 8st 5lbs, Ramchurn.. 0

BETTING :3 to 1 on Not yet, 4 against Marquis and Princess May, 6 to 1 against the rest.

Marquis set the pace and kept in front till the 3 furlongs, when he was displaced by Princess May. Not yet hard held by Robinson on the outside took second place at the turn into the straight and did not assert herself until some 300 yards from the post when on being released she sprang to the front with a bound winning by half a length. Two lengths between Princess May and Lilly of the Valley. Time—1 minute 11 seconds.

PASSENGERS PER S. S. IMPERATOR.

THE Austrian Lloyd's s. s. Imperator, from Trieste, left Aden for Bombay on the morning of the 17th instant, and is expected to arrive here on Friday morning. She carries the following passengers :—

Aldovich, Mr and Mrs Mailee	Lockie, Mr H R
Bourne, Mr, Mrs and Miss	Loebell, Mr M
Durst, Mr A	Nasswaller, Mr
Fuhrmann, Mr A	Ostermayer, Mr and Mrs G
Griffith, Mr	Singer, Mr
Hulhoff, Mr	West, Mr Atherton
Larion, Mr Fasse	Zimma, Mr and Mrs G

THERE is, we understand, every probability of the question of the extra messing allowance to British troops in India being re-opened. Certainly, with the evidence which has been furnished in our correspondence columns regarding the feeling among the rank-and-file, the Commander-in-Chief would be well-advised to move in the matter at once.

ROYAL WESTERN INDIA GOLF CLUB.

THE ANNUAL TOURNAMENT.

I.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

NASIK, SEPT. 17.

NASIK is the head-quarters of this Club, and annually in September lovers of the game gather from all parts of the Presidency. The course is one of nine holes, and with its natural bunkers and irregular ground gives plenty of scope for skilful play.

The first hole—"The Babhul tree Hole," is 330 yards due west from the tee. The green by a scratch player should be reached in two—the ground between it and the driving off tee being good. A driver going to either left or right of the course may find himself with a house between him and the green. Bogey for this hole 5.

The second hole—"The Ridge Hole," is east by N. E. 400 yards. This green usually takes three stokes to reach it (though this year one player holed out in three) as there are to the south of the green a series of mounds to be negociated. Bogey score 6.

The third hole—"The Sharanpur Hole," 320 yards is due west parallel to No. 1, in the direct course ready to catch an extra good drive or a poor second drive is a bunker consisting of two hollows and a mound. To the right is a series of cart tracks, all bunkers, while to the left there is a narrow strip of level and beyond it very rocky ground. The green is a new one and an improvement on the old.

The fourth.—"The Long Hole," 450 yards, is due south from the last. The straight course is good level ground, and presents no difficulty except on the right where for over two-thirds of the length there is a ditch and cactus hedge. The green has been changed this year and is not so easy of approach as this old one. This also slightly increases the length. Bogey score 6.

The fifth,—"The Idgah Hole," 320 yards, is also due south. The drive off must be a good one as it should clear a road with a double row of well grown trees while a low drive is met by a bunker hedge of cactus and thorns. A third shot is usually taken to reach the green which has been changed this year. The old green near the bunker being changed for the ladies which is about 60 yards beyond. Bogey score 5.

The Sixth.—"The Gymkhana Hole," 380 yards, is due east, right in front of the tee stands an Idgah against which many a ball strikes and robs the player of one or more strokes. A long drive over the Idgah will find good level ground to travel on and will stop 20 or more yards short of a stream and cactus hedge. A well-judged lofting shot should put the player somewhere near the green, but the remarkable attraction water has for a golf ball is often demonstrated here and four or more strokes may be registered before the player is on the right side of the hedge. Bogey score 5.

The seventh.—"The short Hole," 80 yards, is indeed a pitfall ; right at the feet of the driver-off yawns a quarry with an abundance of steep sides and ugly corners to receive the ball and try the golfer's patience. Between the quarry and the green is a stream, a irrigation channel with a strong current. Bogey score 3.

The eighth.—"The Pipal tree Hole," 165 yards, is one where many have come to grief and spoilt an otherwise good round, right in front of the tee is a pond, and again the golf-ball's affinity for water may be seen. The ground on three sides of the green is rocky, and although the Rev. Mr. Gray did the hole in one, last year, a player is satisfied if he gets it in 3, the Bogey score being 4.

The ninth hole—"The Home hole," 325 yards, is a fairly easy one, the road with its double row of trees has to be dealt with, and a player slicing his ball may find it safely lodged in a cactus hedge. Bogey score 5.

The bogey score for last year's course was 43, but the alterations adding about 80 yards make it 44. Last year the lowest score made was 39. This year, owing to the state of the ground 43 is the best. Total length of course 2,850 yards.

THE ANNUAL FIXTURE

of the Club began on Monday. Some of the visitors arrived on Saturday and took part in the usual Saturday afternoon handicap, which was divided by Clarkson and Wills. For some time past the maidan, owing to want of rain, has been getting very brown and hard, and the greens very fast ; but from the middle of the previous week heavy rain had fallen and made it difficulty to do the course in a low score. Early Monday morning heavy rain fell. There seemed every prospect of a very wet day, but towards seven it cleared off, long enough to allow the morning events to be played off.

TWO ROUND HANDICAP.

For gentlemen the event was a handicap. First prize two-thirds of entrance fees. Second prize, one-third of entrance fees. Twenty-eight entered.

The following are the individual scores, Mr. Stuart's score of 43 was excellent :—

	1st round	2nd round	Total.	Handicap.	Nett.
Stuart	43	50	93	—4	89
Macdonald	53	50	103	—6	97b
Hicks	56	50	106	—8	98
Anderson	61	56	117	—18	99
Boggs	46	54	100	scr.	100
Fischer	55	46	101	scr.	101
Acklom	54	57	111	—10	101
Wilkie-Brown	61	62	123	—20	103
Rodgers	53	53	106	—4	102
Jacob	53	53	106	—2	104
Radford	57	59	116	—10	106
Reid	53	53	106	scr.	106
Young	53	65	112	—5	107
Nicholson	55	53	108	scr.	108
Plunkett	60	54	114	—6	108
Clarkson	55	62	117	—8	109
MacGuffie	60	61	121	—12	109
Penny L. (Bombay)	62	61	123	—12	111
Kirk	63	58	121	—8	113
Wills	68	68	136	—20	116
Alcock	63	65	128	—9	119
Graves	53	67	120	scr.	120
Jones	72	65	137	—16	121
Shaw	68	72	140	—10	130
Maynard	66	95	161	—32	129
Moore	87	75	162	—22	140
Millett	retired				
Lock	retired				

a 1st Prize. b 2nd Prize.

The afternoon being wet the second round of the ladies handicap and the gentlemen's driving competition had to be postponed.

CLOCK AND PUTTER COMPETITION.

The gentleman's clock and putter competition, 5 holes, for which only the two clubs named were to be used, was played off. Twenty-three entries. Dr. Macdonald won with the low score of 25 minus 2 nett 23, Messrs. Acklom and MacGuffie tieing for second place with 28 minus 3 or 25 nett.

Subjoined are the scores :—

	Score.	Handicap.	Nett.
Macdonald	25	—2	*23*
Acklom	28	—3	25
MacGuffie	28	—3	25
Nicholson	27	scr.	27
Radford	30	—3	27
Reid	29	scr.	29
Rodgers	30	—1	29
Fischer	29	scr.	29
Boggs	30	scr.	30
Anderson	35	—5	30
Jacob	32	—1	31
Hicks	34	—2	32
Alcock	36	—3	33
Wilkie-Brown	39	—6	33

* 1st Prize.

Young	35	—2	33
Kirk	35	—2	33
Clarkson	38	—2	36
Plunkett	38	—2	36
Millett	43	—6	37
Wills	44	—6	38
Penny	42	—3	39
Maynard	49	—6	43
Shaw	retired.		

Monday night's rain fell, and though it looked threatening Tuesday morning, rain kept off and all the events came off well.

THE APOSTLE OF THEOSOPHY.

MRS. ANNIE BESANT, the leader of the Theosophical movement arrived in Bombay on Saturday morning by the P. and O. s.s. Clyde. She left Victoria Terminus at 11 a. m., by the Calcutta Express, for Moghal Serai *en route* to Benares. A number of European and Native gentlemen of her following assembled on the railway station platform. Mrs. Besant was garlanded before leaving.

THE ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA vs. THE ROVERS.

THE popularity of the Rovers Tournament was proved by the large numbers of spectators who lined the ropes and filled the enclosure some time before the time at which play was advertised to commence, and when the game was started these numbers were largely increased. Association football has more devotees in England than "Rugger" cause claim, and it seems that the same is true in India. It was unfortunate that heavy showers of rain fell during play inconveniencing both players and spectators ; and it was still more unfortunate that a draw, when time was called, made it necessary to play 7½ minutes more each way. Both sides had had about enough, especially the Rovers half back division, and in the gathering darkness, and on the slippery ground the finish of the game was a scramble. The real result of the game was a draw—a draw creditable to both sides, and it is much to be regretted that the Rovers' rules allowed a hard and evenly fought game of more than an hour's duration, to be decided by a rough and tumble additional game which lasted only few minutes, and during which both sides had almost to feel for the ball. Most people will regret that the Rovers are knocked out of their own Tournament in the first round by the small margin of 1 goal. Had their forward been less off their game, and their half backs move on it, the result would probably have been different, in spite of the fact that the Gymkhana team were playing wonderfully well—better in fact—than their keenest partisans thought they could. Their weak point was their shooting at goal. This was simply shocking, and they can have no earthly chance of doing any good in the tournament unless they improve in this respect, and not only shoot straight, but shoot quicker. Time and again chances were lost by forwards waiting, apparently to let a Rover get in the way, before shooting.

Play commenced punctually and at the start the Rovers attacked vigorously, Scrapton doing most of the work. Two corners for the forers in quick succession had no result, and Harter managing to clear, Francis ran the ball down, and centring well let Wimbush have 2 shots at goal, but Stevenson brilliantly stopped both. The game continued fast, and the Gymkhana vigorously pressed their opponents, giving Walton and Reynolds plenty of work. Give and take play followed, Brown and Church making several futile attempts to get away, Denlord and Hunter being too good for them. Hart and Francis here got another run, and might have scored if Hart had been quicker in passing, but a fine piece of play by Walton got the Rovers' goal out of danger. Until half time the Gymkhana had much the best of the game, their passing being excellent, but their shooting quite the reverse. On the game being restarted the Rovers got the ball down to their opponent's end and kept it there till Reid and Francis, by some very pretty passing, took the ball nearly the length of the ground, and for moment were dangerous, but Reynold, by a brilliant piece of play stopped their attack, and passing across to the left gave Scrafton Thomas a chance of a run, but Durnford was again well on the spot and passed to Wimbush, who had two shots at goal, but Reynolds got in the way of both. In double quick time the ball went to the other end of the field, but Scrafton's shot went wide. Play continued dangerously near the Gymkhana goal till Sheespanks cleared and passed to Reid, who went well away till pulled up by Strang. Brown and Church got possession, and by some good passing got the ball back to the Gymkhana end ; Hunter was ready for them but slipped up as he kicked and allowed Brown, who up to now had done but little work, to get a clear shot at goal, which got past Kemp and gave Rovers first blood. Both sides played up hard after this, the Gymkhana forwards and halves being specially active, and a shot by Durnford nearly got through. The Rovers quickly retaliated and gained several corners, but nothing resulted from any. The excitement was now considerable, as time was nearly up, and the Gymkhana partisans were hugely delighted when Wimbush, by a brilliant run, finishing with a hard low shot, made scores equal. He shortly afterwards repeated this performance, but unfortunately for the Gymkhana was offside. Just before time was called the Rovers nearly scored again, but Kemp saved spendidly.

After a little discussion the rival captains decided to play 7½ minutes more each way, in the hope of being able to settle the match. By this time it was difficult for the players to see the ball or each other, but both sides did their best to score. The Gymkhana forwards had much the best of it, however, as the Rovers half back were dead beat. Several times the fine play of Walton and Reynolds saved the situation, but at length Wimbush scored again, and time called almost immediately afterwards, the Gymkhana scored a well deserved but rather lucky victory by 2 goals to one. For the winners Wimbush and Francis were the pick of the forwards, and Durnford the best of the halves, while both Hunter and Harter played a strong game throughout. Scrafton did best for the Rovers' forward division, which, as we have said above, by no means were at their best. Their halves, excepting Gay, who played a hard but rough game, were little use, but Reynolds and Walton made next to no mistakes, and were responsible for saving the Rovers from a bad beating.

Teams, Gymkhana :—Kemp, Hunter, Harter, Durnford, Shupshanks, Vines, Reed, Leahy Wimbush, Francis, Hart.

Rovers—Stevenson, Walton, Reynolds, Sonardont, Gay, Strang, Brown, Church, Reid, Thomas, Scrafton.

THE HIRED MURDER AT BROACH.

MAGISTERIAL ENQUIRY.

A BROACH correspondent says :—The Zareshwer murder case, came on for hearing before Mr. H. L. Falconer, First Class Magistrate, Broach, on Saturday. Availing himself of the opportunity afforded by the postponement, Inspector Rao Saheb Pranshunker Trikamshunker instituted further enquiries and succeeded in arresting a Bheel named Kalla, a servant in the employ of the accused Potidars, on Tuesday night, in his house at Broach. Eight are now accused, Bhugwan Rapod, Ooka Bhica Bhagut, Mayashunker Abheram, Chhotalal Khusalji, Kalidas Parbhudas Ameen, Chhitu, alias Ishwerdas Mithabhai Ameen, Bawla Kalla and Kalla Bheel.

The Public Prosecutor, Rao Saheb Hiralal Chunilal, instructed by Mr. T. G. Foard, Superintendent of Police, appeared for the prosecution while the accused were defended by Messrs. Nagroji Ardeshir, M. F. Alumshah, Ambashunker, Mohanlal and Parvatishunker, local pleaders.

At the outset the Public Prosecutor applied that the accused Bawla be admitted Queen's evidence, he being the best witness to give details of the conspiracy of the murder. Mr. Nagroji objected on the ground that Bawla was in police custody. The Magistrate overruled the objection and tendered a free pardon. Mr. Nagroji objected to the eighth accused Kalla being charged as an accused person, his name having once been given by the prosecution as a witness. The Magistrate overruled Mr. Nagroji's objection.

Bowla examined, said he was Bhagwan's servant. The accused Ooka, Mayashunker, Chhotalal Kalidas Ishwer and Runchhord were Bhugwan's frequent visitors. They used to say Huribhoy must be killed. Witness once accompanied Bhugwan to Chhitu's house where he saw Kalidas, Chhitu and the accused Kalla came with three Bheels and Chhitu told the Bheels "Here lives my uncle Huribhoy ; he is to be killed. Kill him by bringing men to do the deed *or by muth* (sorcery). The Bheels agreed to do so by sorcery and demanded ten rupees, which Chhitu gave.

Twenty days after this witness saw Kalidas, Bhugwan, Ooka, Runchor, Chhitu and Mayashunker in Bhagwan's farm yard. They planned to set the house in Gungaram's yard on fire at midnight in order to kill Huribhoy if he came out to extinguish it. Huribhoy was Gungaram's friend. The kurbi was set on fire and the witness and Rubchord and Nakhia concealed themselves near Huribhoy's house with cudgels awaiting the appearance of their victim. Kalidas and others raised an alarm of fire, but Huribhoy did not turn out and the plan was frustrated.

The further hearing was here adjourned to Monday morning.

MILITARY NEWS.

THE Commander-in-Chief has left Simla for Naldera. He will return on Monday afternoon.

LIEUTENANT DRUMMOND, Somersetshire Light Infantry, will act as Aide-de-Camp to General Elles while the latter is officiating in command of the Quetta district.

CAPTAIN BROOME, D. A. A. G., Bombay Command, has been posted to Bombay.

Brevet-Major Sisters Hitchman, Truman and Coleman have been appointed to the Indian Army Reserve of Officers.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, SEPT. 2.

THE IMPERIAL THUNDERBOLT FROM RUSSIA.

"LES plus grandes choses," says a great French writer and philosopher, "n'ont besoin que d'etre dites simplement." His Imperial Majesty, the Emperor of all the Russias, evidently thinks that simplicity in announcing great actions is also as valuable as the distinguished author I have alluded to thinks it is in enunciating great thoughts. Nothing could be more striking than the contrast between the profound interest that the Czar's peace proposals have awakened in every European country, and indeed throughout the entire civilised world, than the quiet, unpretentious, almost modest manner in which the epoch-making manifesto was put forth. When the various diplomatic representatives pay their customary visit to the Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs, they notice on Count Muravieff's table a small file of printed papers, such as one may see any day in England at the doors of public halls in which those "isms," for which we are so celebrated or so notorious, are being advocated. As their Excellencies say *au revoir* to the Russian Minister, he hands to each one of these printed papers just as if he were a Mr. Samuel Smith, M.P., distributing tracts to the nursemaids in St. James's Park or a certain zealous old Bombayite of my acquaintance, distributing Congress literature to any stray M. P. he can catch in the Lobby of the House of Commons. The *diplomats*, thank the Count, put the document in their pocket, and it is not only until they are seated in their carriages and have time to read the paper presented to them, then, and not till then, do they realise that they have participated in a scene that will become historic. How differently would the Kaiser have acted if the manifesto had emanated from him. There would have been no reserve, no diffidence, no constraint. Indeed, one of the stories going about, and it certainly is *bon trovato*, that the meek and mild Czar has cruelly taken the wind out of the sails of the pushful and theatrical Kaiser, who had meditated preaching a similar sermon to mankind from the Mount of Olives. The Imperial encyclical, as a French journal describes it, has been represented as an appeal for disarmament ; and one meets people who go about saying what is to become of the military profession ? Are they to be all thrown out of employment ? I suppose a goodly number of the subscribers to the *Bombay Gazette* are officers of the army. The Czar's manifesto, even if it were to be adopted by all the Powers, would not exactly deprive India of her garrisons. All—and it is a pretty large all—he presses on the attention of foreign governments is the need for crying a halt, "fixing a limit to the progressive development of present armaments."

Powerful alliances and an unprecedented and onerous development of military forces, though, according to the Czar, undertaken to secure peace, have "not yet led to the beneficent results of the desired pacification." While these efforts have not yet reduced the chances of ultimate war, they have attacked and are attacking public prosperity at its very roots. "The physical and intellectual strength of the people, labour and capital, are diverted for the greater part from their natural application and wasted unproductively." Treasure is wasted on weapons of destruction which, almost before they are used, are obsolete. This armed peace places upon the nations a burden they find it more and more difficult to bear. So serious is the condition of things that, if it be prolonged, it must infallibly lead to the very disaster it is desired to avoid. A conference to discuss this grave problem would be a happy augury for the Twentieth Century. Such, stripped of the eloquent periods of the Czar's accomplished Minister, are the proposals which are absorbing the public mind in all countries, particulary France. Although the Muravieff Note was delivered to the diplomatic agents at St. Peterburg on Wednesday, the 24th ultimo, its contents were kept secret until Sunday, the 28th, when Nicholas II. unveiled in the precincts of the Kremlin at Moscow, the memorial of his grandfather, the Czar Liberator. The Russian Press received a hint that if they heard anything to withhold their information until that day. Not only did all the Ambassadors receive the Note, but copies were also distributed to the representatives of the minor powers. It seems strange, in these circumstances, that there was absolutely no leakage. The complete surprise with which the whole thing came upon us goes to confirm the latest opinion that the Czar did it off his own bat, so to speak, and did not consult any of the Powers beforehand, not even the country which had the most claim to be taken into His Majesty's confidence. And if Nicholas II. acted independently of the Governments of other countries, he seems to have acted independently of his own advisers in the sense that the ideas expressed in the Note are his, though the language in which they are clothed is that of Count Muravieff. "The young Emperor," says the St. Petersburg correspondent of the *Times*, "is most enthusiastic on the subject, and Count Muravieff declares that it originated entirely with His Imperial Majesty." That can be well believed ; we are not told that Count Muravieff fully shares his master's enthusiasm, though he is the autocratic sovereign's docile instrument, more docile perhaps than Prince Lobanoff would have been had the Czar's mind worked in the same direction during the late Chancellor's lifetime.

HOW THE MANIFESTO WAS RECEIVED IN ENGLAND.

It is not possible in a single sentence to describe the opinion of this country on the Imperial project. Though in some quarters there is a tendency to regard the Czar's action as a sort of red-herring drawn across the Chinese trail, there is, even amongst those who are most suspicious of Russian aggrandisement, a disposition to think the best of the matter and not to doubt the *bona fides* of the Muscovite Monarch That England's first interest is peace is a truism, and it is natural that praise of the Czar's impulse should be louder than the murmurs of those who are not sure that there is behind the Muravieff note some hidden motive inimical to this country. Of course the insignificant little societies of busybodies are exalted to the seventh heaven, and they are assembling in their half dozens to pass grandiloquent resolutions as if we were not in the holiday season and were on the eve of the Mill

for three more years, and that it was Sir George Birdwood himself who insisted on being finally retired next January. As to Sir George's, "prodigious erudition," his stores of varied learning, are the harvests of a life-long reading of an enthusiastic, inquiring and diligent student. No doubt the learning is "prodigious;" but it has become so much a part of his nature, that it is carried most lightly, and flows ceaselessly with absolute spontaneity, and with a playfulness and easy application to current events, which always makes him one of the most acceptable of speakers, in spite of his defects as a mere speaker, at every meeting at which he puts in an appearance. There is nothing of the dap-as-dust, or the "pundit," about Sir George Birdwood. As a business man, whether in connection with public institutions, like the Society of Arts, or at the India Office, he is most popular. He is never absent from his post. In the 28 years he has been at the India Office until this year he never took a holiday but once in every seven years, and that of only a fortnight each time. Last year his health began to fail seriously, and that was one of the reasons why he insisted on remaining on only until the end of the present year, during which he suffered from three attacks of influenza, causing him to absent himself altogether eight weeks from the office. His official duties constantly bring him into contact with busines men, and with these his punctuality, his thoroughness, his promptitude, and his unfailing good nature and untiring helpfulness are most cordially appreciated and acknowledged. Nothing can be more unjust than the attack on his "Report on Carrots" for its "interminable learning." To any fair critic, without any knowledge of Sir George Birdwood personally and of his actual work in London, and with only the report before him, it is clear, from the purely official portion of that document, how energetically, laboriously and prodigiously Sir George Birdwood acted, in carrying out the order of the Government of India notwithstanding that, as he does not take pains to conceal, his conviction that what he was doing in obedience to their orders would only indirectly benefit India. All the "prodigious learning" on the subject of the history of carrots and other popular culinary vegetables is only so much "sauce piquante" added to the dry official "piece de resistance" comprising the greater part of the report; and any one familiar with the part taken by Sir George Birdwood in the discussions of of the Society of Arts—a part invariably forced upon him, will at once recognise that the writing out of all the wonderfully interesting information given by him on the antiquarian lore connected with the carrot did not probably occupy him more than an hour or two, and that certainly not of his official time. The wide interest in the information given is proved by the fact that a London firm has issued, on its own account, an edition of 80,000 copies of the report. A like compliment was payed to his similarly "erudite" report on Chesnuts. Moreover. Sir George Birdwood's official work is not by any means confined to the India Museum, but is connected with almost every matter that comes before the department of Revenue, Commerce and Statistics. He also deals with exhibitions, schools of art, and all botanical matters, as well as with the Indian section of the Imperial Institute. One of the highest officials of the India Office remarked to me only the other day: Sir George Birdwood is very useful, and when he leaves us he will be much missed." With these facts before him, and to say nothing of the other and weightier claims, he has the regard of all lovers of India and the people of India. Your contemporary will probably regret its attack on a most popular and most unselfish and unpretending Anglo-Indian savant on the very eve of his quitting public, or at least official, life in this country.

THE INDIA OFFICE LIBRARY.

Mr. Edward John Wade, M.A., has recently retired in the sixty-ninth year of his age from the post of Assistant Librarian to the India Office, which he had held since 1881. A distinguished member of Trinity College, Dublin, he is one of those rare men who combine profound learning with great simplicity of character and kindness of disposition. The close of his official career is deeply—I might almost say affectionately—regretted by everyone of his colleagues. He will also be missed by outside frequenters of the library, by whom he was always gratefully regarded for his ready helpfulness and high courtesy of the old and rapidly diminishing school of English gentlemen. He is succeeded by Mr. F. W. Thomas, M.A., and Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, a young scholar who has already made his mark as assistant to the Head Master of King Edward's School, Birmingham, and in his ripe classical and Oriental scholarship. He took a first-class in the Oriental Tripos at Cambridge and is well known as joint translator with Professor Cowell of the "Harsha-Charita." as well as a contributor to *The Classical Review* and Vienna Oriental journal. The India Office is regarded as singularly happy in securing his services.

SIR JOHN JARDINE AS PARLIAMENTARY CANDIDATE.

A rumour has appeared in the Scottish Press and may have reached Bombay that Sir John Jardine is likely to come forward in the Liberal interest as a candidate for the Stewartry of Kircudbright. The report is, to say the least premature.

THE DEATH-ROLL.

Professor John Hopkinson, F.R.S., the distinguished electrician who, with a son aged 23 and two daughters aged respectively 19 and 18, was killed by a fall while ascending the not difficult Dent de Veisivi; Mr Arthur Pease, Unionist member for Darlington, who will be remembered in India as a member of the Opium Commission; Sir Henry Deek, Bart.; Mr. Arthhur Chambers, a wellknown coal owner and ironmaster; Lady Caroline Cust; Lieutenant-General Shurlock Henning; Colonel Herbert Marshall, late Punjab Infantry; Lieut.-Colonel Edward Simeon, Bengal Artillery; Mr. E. C. Craster, retired Bengal Civilian; and Major Egerton, the handicapper to the Jockey Club.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 2ND SEPTEMBER.

The P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Clyde, Captain C. T. Denny, with the overland mails of the 2nd instant, arrived in Bombay harbour at 6 o'clock on Saturday morning. She brought the following passengers:—

FROM LONDON.

Courage, Lieut A V	Millis, Miss
Downing, Mr T	Mayne, Dr B J
Denne, Mr and Mrs T A	O'Donoghue, Asst Surg P E
Gambiere, Mr E J	Rosevere, Mr E J
Millie, Mr W	Torrie, Mr, Mrs and infant

FROM MARSEILLES.

Anderson, Surg Capt	Kent, Mr R J
Bamfield, Surg Capt H	Keightley, Mr
Besant, Mrs	Leapingwell, Surg Col
Corrie, Capt H E C	McNair, Mr
Carmichael, Mr and Mrs	Oliver, Mr G T W
Chakravati, Mr	Phillimore, Mr and Mrs
Dobbin, Mr H C E	Pascol, Dr
Gordon, Mr T	Sconce, Mr H A K
Grovel, Mr T	Walker, Mr F
Horridge, Mr S	Walker, Mr A C
Heming, Capt T H	Whiteley, Mr and Mrs

FROM BRINDISI.

Carden, Lieut	Tarachand, Dr N
Mangos, Mr C A	Thompson, Dr
Quadros, Mr M A de	Whymper, Mr S L

FROM PORT SAID—Nicholas, Mr S

FROM ADEN.

Verhellen, Capt	Castellote, Dr R H

Yet another contingent of Indian sepoys is to be sent to Africa. In this case the number of men required is small, the British South African Company having asked for 40 Sikhs to form the nucleus of a police force in their territories north of the Zambesi. Two British officers and one hospital assistant will accompany the party with a due proportion of camp followers. The contingent will be raised in the usual way by calling for volunteers from Sikh regiments.

The approximate earnings of the E. I. Railway for the week ending 3rd September, earnings, Rs. 9,86,191; miles open, 1,705·09; per mile open, Rs. 578. Corresponding week last year, earnings, Rs. 9,40,863; miles open 1,702·45; per mile open, Rs. 553; miles open, increase, 2·64; increase, earnings, Rs. 45,328; per mile open, increase, Rs. 25. From 1st July, 1898, to 3rd September, 1898, earnings, Rs. 92,53,989. From 1st July, 1897, to 3rd September, 1897, earnings, Rs. 93,27,570. Decrease, Rs. 73,581.

PUBLIC COMPANIES' MEETINGS.

THE MAHUVA PRESS COMPANY.

The seventh ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the company was held on Saturday afternoon at its registered office, No. 2, Dean Lane, Fort, the Hon'ble Mr. Vijbhucandas Atmaram being in the chair. The notice convening the meeting having been read, the following directors' report, which had been circulated amongst the shareholders, was taken as read:—

Your directors have the pleasure to lay before you the audited accounts of the company for the year ended 30th June, 1898, and which they request you to adopt. The joint working agreement of all the ginning factories at Mahuva was entered into for the current year's season. The joint-working agreement of all the press companies at Mahuva was also entered into for this year and the next on terms similar to those of the last year. The total number of bales pressed by all the presses at Mahuva amounted to 20,051 bales against 12,169 bales last year, and your company's press turned out 5,735 bales against 5,313 bales pressed last year. From the statement of accounts attached it will be seen that the company has made a profit of Rs. 11,785-4-6, which together with the balance of last year's profit makes up a total of Rs. 13,173-13. Out of the above sum, your directors have carried Rs. 2,500 to depreciation of engine and machinery account and Rs. 500 to depreciation of building account, leaving a balance of Rs. 10,173-13 available for distribution. From this amount, your directors recommend that a dividend at the rate of Rs. 20 per whole share and Rs. 5 per quarter share, being 10 per cent. per annum on the capital, be paid to the shareholders, free of income tax, absorbing Rs. 7,500. They also recommend that a bonus of Rs. 200 be set aside for distribution amongst the employes of the company and that the balance of Rs. 2,473-13 be carried over to next year's account. The company's buildings have been insured as under:—The press factory building, Rs. 14,000; the ginning, 8,000; machinbery (engine and rollers excepted), Rs. 10,000. The engine boiler and machinery of the press factory are not insured. You are requested to appoint an auditor for the year ending 30th June, 1899, and to fix his remuneration. Under article 113 of the articles of association, one of your directors, Mr. Matubhai Kasanbhai, retires from the board but is eligible for re-election.

The report and the audited accounts for the year ended 30th June last were adopted. A dividend at the rate of Rs. 20, being 10 per cent. on the paid-up capital of the company, was declared. Mr. Matubhoy Kasanbhai, who retired by rotation, was re-elected director of the company for the current year. Mr. Kalianraj Shunkerprasad was re-appointed auditor for the ensuing year on a remuneration of Rs. 75. A bonus of Rs. 200 was sanctioned to be distributed amongst the employes of the company at the discretion of the manager. A vote of thanks was tendered to the directors and agents of the company for the satisfactory management of the company's affairs during the year under report. The meeting terminated with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

MOFUSSIL COTTON MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

The fourth ordinary annual general meeting of the shareholders was held on Saturday afternoon at its registered office, No. 2, Dean Lane, Fort, the Hon'ble Mr. Vijbhucandas Atmaram chairman of the board of directors, presiding. The following directors report, which had been circulated among the shareholders was taken as read:—

Your directors have the pleasure to submit their third annual report, together with the audited balance-sheet and abstract of profit and loss account made up for the year ended 30th June, 1898. It will be seen from the accounts that the net profits earned by the company during the year under report, amount to Rs. 101,618-7-9, including Rs. 2,318-15-10 brought forward from last year's accounts. Out of this sum your directors have carried Rs. 30,000 to the machinery deterioration fund account; (which now stands at Rs. 38,818-13-3 after defraying the cost of the three new boilers mentioned in their last years report) now there remains a disposable balance of Rs. 71,618-7-9. Out of this sum your directors recommend that a dividend at the rate of Rs. 22½ per share, being 9 per cent. per annum on the capital free of income tax, be paid to the shareholders absorbing Rs. 54,000 and that Rs. 2,000 be paid as bonus to the establishment, leaving a balance of Rs. 15,618-7-9 to be carried over to next year's account. Your directors regret to say that a small fire had broken out in the blow room of your mills on 16th March, 1898, causing a loss of about Rs. 8,269-0-0, which amount was recovered from the underwriters. Your mill property consisting of building machinery stores stock and stock in process have been insured for Rs. 835,000. Under clause 84 of the articles of association one of your directors Mr. Mavji Shamji retires from the board but is eligible for re-election. You are requested two appoint two auditors for the next year and fix their remuneration.

The report together with the audited accounts and balance-sheet was adopted. A dividend at the rate of Rs. 22-8 per share, being 9 per cent. per annum on the paid-up capital was declared. Mr. Mavji Shamji, who resired by rotation from the board of directors, was re-elected. Messrs. Munmohandas Dayaldas and Tribhovandas Pranjeevandas were re-appointed auditors on an annual remuneration of Rs. 100 each. The meeting also sanctioned a bonus of Rs. 2,000, to be distributed amongst the company's establishment at the discretion of the manager. A vote of thanks was accorded to the directors and agents for conducting the company's affairs in a satisfactory manner during the year under report. The customary compliment to the chair brought the proceedings to a close.

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE FULTON.)

A CLAIM AND A COUNTER-CLAIM.

RAMDAS MANEKLAL AND ANOTHER VS. MERWANJI FRAMJI GHADIALLI.

In this suit the plaintiffs prayed for a decree for Rs. 15,903-0-9, being the balance due to them by the defendant for a loan made in May, 1896. Mr. Anderson, instructed by Messrs. Maganlal and Rustomjee appeared for the plaintiffs; and Mr. Starling, instructed by Messrs. Payne, Gilbert and Sayani, appeared for the defendant.

The defendant put in a counter claim for Rs. 50,000 in respect of damages alleged to have been sustained by him by loss of reputation owing to allegations made by the plaintiffs in suit 90 of 1890. At the first hearing of the case, on the application of Mr. Starling, his lordship ordered that the suit should, on the defendant depositing Rs. 10,000 by the 9th instant, go into the list of long causes; otherwise the counterclaim be disallowed and the suit be put down for hearing. As the defendant did not deposit the amount as ordered, the suit was placed on the board and heard. Mr. Starling, for the defendant, raised objection as to want of stamp and the non-admissibility in evidence of the receipt of 27th May and the agreement of the 1st of June for Rs. 15,000. His Lordship, however, disallowed the objection, and the plaintiffs proved their case. His Lordship, accordingly, passed decree for the amount, with costs, in favour of the plaintiffs.

THE ADVANCE IN THE SUDAN.

SKIRMISH WITH THE ENEMY.

By the night of Tuesday, Aug. 30, the Anglo-Egyptian army had advanced to within twenty-two miles of Khartum; and Major Stuart Wortley's friendly Arabs had had a slight brush with a party of Dervishes, five of whom were captured. Refugees continue to come in to the Sirdar's camp, many being women. Various islands have been utilised as depots and hospitals. The Khalifa erected twelve forts immediately opposite Tuti Island, four along the north front of Omdurman and three on the ruins of Khartum. He is said to have seventy-five guns, including six Krupp cannon, but his supply of ammunition is limited. The Khalifa has placed torpedoes in the river. During the earlier part of Monday evening what was thought to be a runaway horse or mule suddenly appeared before a company of the Lancashire Fusiliers, who were a waiting orders. The sentry in advance (says the correspondent of the "Daily Telegraph") saw a horseman, who cried "Allah," in Dervish fashion, and, threw a barbed elephant-spear. He rode through a few of the soldiers, then reined up and disappeared into the desert unhurt.

There was all but a very serious disaster on Saturday when the Zafir, the flagship of the Nile flotilla, sprang a leak and sank near Shendy. Commander Keppel's gunboat, at the time of the disaster (the "Daily News" correspondent says) was towing two barges, when she suddenly sprang a leak in the coal bunkers, and filled and sank in less than three minutes. General Rundle, Prince Christian Victor, Captain Keppel, and General Hickiem were fortunately able to board a barge as the gunboat heeled over, and managed to cut the tow clear in time. Luckily the boiler did not burst. The General and his party lost all their kits and stores. They landed on a pate of dry ground on the bank, which all round was flooded, and remained there the night without any food. They were picked up by Major Drage in a late Dervish launch. A hundred and fifty natives were on board the Zafir. They behaved admirably, and none were lost. Captain Keppel, who was the last to leave the vessel, has transferred his flag to the Sultan.

The "Time's" special correspondent at Wad Hamed says that on hearing of the arrival of the gunboat at the south end of Shabluka Cataract on Aug. 17, the Khalifa marched out of Omdurman with a large force in the direction of Kerreri. When he heard that the gunboat had gone back, the Khalifa told his forces that the white Emirs were fighting among themselves, and had gone back, as they always had done before.

The hospital arrangements are being carefully organised. There are fifty-eight British medical officers with the troops and on the lines of communication. The sick-rate among the British troops is only 3·3 per cent.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending 6 a.m., on Saturday, give the following results:—

WARDS.		No. of Attacks.	No. of Deaths from Bubonic Plague.	Total Deaths from all Causes.
A	Upper Colaba	0	0	5
	Mid. & Lower Colaba	0	0	
	Fort, Southern	0	0	
	Fort, Northern	2	1	
	Esplanade	1	0	
B	Mandvie	4	1	22
	Chuckla	0	0	
	Umarkhady	0	0	
	Dongri	2	0	
	Market	0	0	
	Dhobi Talao	0	0	
C	Fanaswady	0	0	20
	Bhuleshwar	0	1	
	Khara Talao	5	0	
	Kumbharwada	0	0	
D	Khetwadi	0	0	4
	Girgaum	0	0	
	Chowpatty	0	0	
	Walkeshwar	1	0	
	Mahaluxmi	0	0	
E	Mazagon	0	0	23
	Tarwady	1	0	
	Second Nagpada	0	0	
	Kamatipura	0	0	
	Tardeo	0	0	
	Byculla	1	1	
	First Nagpada	0	0	
F	Parel	0	0	4
	Sewree	0	0	
	Sion	1	0	
G	Mahim	1	0	5
	Worlee	2	1	
	Water Division	0	0	0
	N.-E. & Unknown	0	0	
	HOSPITALS.			
	Jain		1	14
	Arthur Road		3	
	Modykhana		1	
	Kapole & Lad Joint.		2	
	Maratha		3	
	Total	21	15	97
	Same date last year	10	5	137

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

WARDS.		No. of Attacks.	No. of Deaths from Bubonic Plague.	Total Deaths from all Causes.
A	Upper Colaba	0	0	4
	Mid. & Lower Colaba	0	0	
	Fort, Southern	0	0	
	Fort, Northern	0	0	
	Esplanade	0	0	
B	Mandvie	3	1	12
	Chuckla	0	1	
	Umarkhady	1	0	
	Dongri	1	0	
C	Market	1	1	13
	Dhobi Talao	0	1	
	Fanaswady	0	0	
	Bhuleshwar	0	0	
	Khara Talao	0	0	
	Kumbarwada	1	0	
D	Khetwady	0	0	6
	Girgaum	0	0	
	Chowpatty	0	0	
	Walkeshwar	0	0	
	Mahaluxmi	0	0	
E	Mazagon	0	0	25
	Tarwady	2	0	
	Second Nagpada	2	1	
	Kamatipura	0	0	
	Tardeo	0	0	
	Byculla	1	0	
	First Nagpada	0	0	
F	Parel	0	1	11
	Sewree	0	0	
	Sion	0	0	
G	Mahim	2	1	4
	Worlee	1	0	
	Water Division	0	0	0
	N.-E. & Unknown	0	0	
	HOSPITALS.			
	Arthur Road		2	14
	Dariasthan		1	
	Modikhana		3	
	Maratha		4	
	Total	15	17	89
	Total plague deaths to date	31,769	27,202	
	Same date last year	2	5	126

REMOVAL OF PORTUGUESE QUARANTINE AT DABHEL.

During the last three days there has been no death from plague at Lower Damaun and by a coincidence the same dates last year showed a clean mortality bill.—By order of His Excellency the Governor of Damaun the quarantine imposed at Dabhel only a fortnight ago was removed on Saturday morning, and henceforth all arrivals in the territory of Damaun will only have to undergo medical examination by the acting Health Officer, Dr. John Moniz, as to their being free from plague.

PLAGUE IN CALCUTTA.

PLAGUE OBSERVATION CAMPS.

The total number of persons examined and detained during the week ending the 28th of Aug., at the respective camps of Chakradharpur (up train), Chausa (up train), Chausa (River inspection up), and Mairwa (up trains) were as follows:—Number of persons examined during the week from Monday to Sunday—804, 5,132, 293, and 2,639; total 8,928. Number of persons exrmined since the plague observation camps were opened—8,499, 128,008, 2,612, and 36,039; total 175,218. Number of suspects detained during the week—102, 295, 9, and 76; total 482.—*Englishman* (Friday).

THE SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR.

HEAVY MORTALITY AMONGST AMERICAN TROOPS.

The New York correspondent of the Standard says the controversy over the war methods promises to be more bitter and longer than the war itself. More men died in Camp Alger than there were Spaniards killed at Santiago. At Camp Thomas there were 600 deaths. The papers are full of such cases as that of William Tiffany, a prominent society man, whose doctor says he died of starvation, from inability to digest the food furnished. The Surgeon-General of New York made such a report upon the condition of New York troops that it was suppressed as a matter of public policy; but Governor Black is now on his way to New York to protest and petition. The sick have been scattered to their homes. Mr. Alger, the Secretary for War, said the typhoid was caused by all right; but he has, since he tasted the liquid, been ill himself.

The *Times* special correspondent at Manila says the military Government is working efficiently, and local business has been actively resumed. The Spanish barracks are in an abominably filthy condition, but stringent measures are being taken to ensure sanitation, and the general health continues excellent. Only seventeen of the American troops have died from illness since landing. There is practical unanimity among the merchants, without regard to nationality, in favour of the permanent occupation of the archipelago by the Americans. General Merritt has left Manila for Paris, and Generals Babcock and Greene for Washington. General Otis is now in full command. General Merritt's last official act was to grant permission to the insurgants to send an emissary to represent their interests before the Paris Commission.

The leading commercial men in Manila have signed a memorial to Lord Salisbury, urging him to use his influence to prevent the Spaniards from regaining supremacy in the Philippines.

The Madrid "Official Gazette" publishes statistics showing that during the first six months of the present year the expenses of the military operations in Cuba amounted to over 437,900,000 pesetas. The present daily expenditure on the army in Cuba, Puerto Rico, and the Philippines is estimated at a million pesetas, and the bringing home of the troops from the Antilles will probably cost 50,000,000 pesetas. The total cost of the war to Spain is put by a member of the Cabinet at 3,000,000,000 pesetas, or considerably over £100,000,000 sterling.

ROWLAND'S ODONTO or Pearl Dentifrice whitens the teeth, prevents and arrests decay, and sweetens the breath; is free from any acid or gritty ingredients and being most beautifully perfumed, it is the most delightful tooth powder in use. Sold by Chemists and Stores. Ask for Rowland's Odonto, of 20, Hatton Garden, London, and avoid worthless and nauseous imitations.

BOMBAY LIQUOR LICENSES

The Bombay Temperance Council has addressed the following letter to the Chief Secretary to Government, Bombay.

Sir,—We are directed by the Bombay Temperance Council to express its sense of gratefulness for the readiness with which the Government were pleased to institute inquiries in the matter of the Council's letter of the 28th February last, and for the reply the Government have been pleased to vouchsafe to it in their letter, No. 4350 (Revenue), dated the 4th July, 1898.

The Council however deems it expedient to lay the following facts before the Government to show that the allegations made in its letter of the 28th February were not without foundation.

First, as regards the British Empire Refreshment Room, the Council regrets that it should have been led into an error in believing that the proprietorship had changed hands. There are however extenuating circumstances that led it into the error. The said Refreshment Room was, for several years prior to its conversion into the British Empire Refreshment Room, managed by European women of a certain class as every one in the neighbourhood will testify. The sudden disappearance of these women and the management of the concern by two fresh individuals of European extraction, coupled with the fact that in this so-called Refreshment Room, like others of its class, no notice-board is put up showing the name of the licensee and the nature of the license as is done in an ordinary liquor-shop led the Council, as in did many others besides, to believe that the ownership had changed hands.

Secondly, as regards the liquor-shop at Charni Vadi, the following are the true facts. The Secretaries of the Council having come to know of an application submitted to the Collector of Land Revenue, Customs and Opium, by a liquor-seller for permission to transfer his shop from Byculla to Charni Vadi, addressed to the Collector a letter against the permission sought for. One of the Secretaries, subsequently put himself into communication with the Trustees of the Wadia Fire-temple, and with Mr. Darashah R. Chichgar, J.P., Hon. Secy. of the Parsi Girls' School Association, and consequently Mr. Wadia (on behalf of the Trustees,) and Mr. Darashah (on behalf of the Committee of the Parsi Girl's School Association,) wrote to the Collector against the removal of the shop to that locality. These are presumably the three protests, the Council believes, that are alluded to in the letter of the Government under reply. Copies of Mr. Gilder's communications and the replies received to them are appended hereto, as also a copy of the protest sent to the Collector by the Council as mentioned above. The Council fails to see how under these circumstances Mr. Bomanjee J. B. Wadia can be said to have misled it as to the prosecution of inquiries, in as much as his attention was drawn to the matter, not through any notification from either the Abkari or Police Departments but by this Council. There is also nothing in the letter of the Council of the 28th February last, addressed to the Government or in the correspondence enclosed, to show how Mr. Wadia could have misled the Council "as to the results of the enquiries."

Thirdly, the Council did not in its letter referred to above object to the granting of the license to Messrs. Devereux and Company, but it objected to the system of posting notices on the trunks of trees, a fact which has not been contradicted but admitted by the Government in their letter under reply.

Fourthly, as regards the liquor-shop at Matheran, the Council is glad that its contention that residents and owners of property in that hill-station were not consulted, "before the opening of the shop has received full confirmation by the statement made in the letter of the Government that "it was then the rainy season no house-owners or residents were present at Matheran, and it was difficult to ascertain their wishes without very great and under the circumstances unnecessary trouble."

In conclusion, the Council trusts that the facts as mentioned in their letter of the 28th February last and as further brought out in the light of the explanation given above, pave the necessity of having greater publicity given to all applications for the opening of new liquor- shops under whatever name or character, or for the renewal, transfer, change of class, &c. of the old ones. The Council ventures again to suggest that this publicity can only be given by advertisements in the papers and that the cost of these advertisements might be borne by the applicants for the licenses.—We have, &c.,

BHALCHANDRA KRISHNA,
President.
D. D. GILDER,
D. R. TATA,
Joint Hon. Secretaries.

HIGH COURT.—SEPTEMBER 19.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice CANDY.

At 12 o'clock noon.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Postponed Long Causes.

354-97—Bhalshanker and K—Devcaran Kaya and others vs Ramjee Mujee and others—Payne G and S and Crawford B and Co. Part heard.

327-11499-97—Craigie L and O—Shaik Hussein bin Gulam Mohideen Rogay vs Hajee Meya Abdoola Hajee M Ahmed Khan—Bicknell M and M.

13-98—Nanu and H—Dadabhoy Rustomjee Dady vs Chundoolall Duisukh—Payne G and S

537-96—Jehangir and S—Nevbai vs Damjee Ramjee—Wadia and G

199-96—Matubai and J—Parbhudas Hemchand vs Chunilal Hemchand and others—Edgelow and G, and Chitnis M and M

119-98—Pestonjee R and K—Raghunath Makundas vs The Narsingjee Manufacturing Co, Ld.—Nanu and H

684-97—Edgelow and G—Aga Mohomed Ismail bin Abul C Hazrani vs Aga Gulam Hoosein bin Aga Hoosein Lawree and another—Payne G and S and M H Khan

573-97—Edgelow and G—Mirza Ali Mahomed Shirazee vs Hajee Abdool Husan bin Zinal Aladeen—Craigie L and O

5-98—Matubhai and J—Lukmidas Narsey vs Canjee Lilladhur—Little and Co.

660-97—Crawford B and Co—Noorbhoy Esmailjee vs William Barlos Jameson and others—Craigie L and O, and Crawford B and Co

Before the Hon'ble Mr Justice STRACHEY.

Summary Suit to be Heard in Chambers.

435-98—K D Shroff—Merwanjee Cursetjee Mehta vs Ardesir Cursetjee Panwalla

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Postponed Long Causes.

208-95—Roughton and B—The Fabbriche Unite de Biacche Colori vs Jugmohandas Vandrawandas and others—Little and Co. Part heard

184-97—Hiralal M and M—Abdul Kaimu Ebrahim vs Ladkibai and others—Muljee and R—Partly decreed.

Testamentary Suits.

13-95—Pestonji R and K, and Bhaishanker and K—Hajrabai widow and others vs Tyab Hajee Esse—Framjee M and M

2-93—Bhaishanker and K—Shivshanker Ramshanker vs Ramshanker Uttamram—M N Sacklatwalla

22-97—Matubai and J—Bhawanishanker Ruttonji vs Ramdas Thackersey and others—Payne G and S

Postponed Long Causes.

273-97—Captain and V—Sitaram Sowba and others vs The Hindustan S and W Mills Co—Bicknell and D.

630-97—Antashir H and D—Jamsetjee Jeejibhoy Pazdiwala vs The Societe Generale Mercantile of Paris and others—Craigie L and O, and Bicknell M and M.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice FULTON.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Defended New Long Causes.

230-98—Shetham B and N—Vijbai vs Dewkabai Magonlal and R. Part heard.

208-98—Wadia and G—Damodar Soonderdas and another vs Khaikushroo Burjorjee Choksey—K D Shroff, Part heard.

Commercial Cause.

313-98—Tyabjee D and C—Memon and Purusram and others vs Gutlimull Bunsidhur—Payne G and S

Defended New Long Causes.

226-98—Shamrao P—Maganlal Candas vs Raghunath Nagur and others—Wadia and G.

233-98—Craigie L and O—Ferdinand Mulheus vs Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Pagdiwalla—Ardashir H and D.

254-98—In person a pauper—Krishnarao Kerroba vs Bhawanishanker Balkrishna and others—Mansukhlal D and J.

281-98—Nanu and H—The Manmar Manfg Co vs The Penkar Manfg Co. and others—Dikshit and D, and Hiralal M and M.

290-98—In person—Ahmedkhan Allikhan Subedar vs Bhansali Govindjee Ramjee and another—Sorabjee and J and in person

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice B. TYABJEE.

For Consent Decree.

361-96—Tyabjee D and Co—Purshotam Arjoon vs Sakubai and others—Nanu and H

439-97—Nanu and H—Sakarbai vs Nanu Narayenrao Khotare—T D and Co. and N and H

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

For hearing exceptions on Commissioner's report.

497-96—Dikshit and D—Hattosal Bhowan vs Vajli Jivraj and others—Bhaishanker and K.

For trial of Issues.

555-96—Khanderao and S for paupery—Sitaram Luxumon vs Dawjee Ramji and others—Sorabjee and J

458-96—Sorabjee and J—Ramchandra Dewjee vs Luxmon Rawjee—Khunderao and S

For further directions and cost on Commissioner's Report.

275-88—Bhaishanker and K—F L Latham, Advocate General, vs Wassudev Luxumon—Craigie L and O and Dikshit and D

THE introduction of gas lighting into Trivandrum was formally celebrated by the Maharaja in person on Tuesday night, when the principal parts of the fort and main road were illuminated with the Mansfield oil gas very successfully. Popular enthusiasm ran quite high on the occasion, an immense crowd of spectators having assembled to witness the (to them) novel spectacle. The same illuminant will continue to be used here henceforth.

The following are among recently proved Wills:—Lady Mary Codrington, £108,596; Major the Hon. George Talbot-Devereux, £6,530; the Right Hon. Emma Maria Lady Forester, £13,053; the Right Hon. Louisa Baroness Huntingfield, £12,705; Mr. William Ellis Lloyd, £89,346; Mr. William Powell, £33,222; Mr. William Raven, £12,878; the Rev. Frederick Thomas Scott, £8,419.

THE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

AN UNUSUALLY PROSPEROUS HALF YEAR.

The ordinary half-yearly meeting of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation was held on August 13 in the City Hall:—

The chairman having read the report of the Court of Directors, said:—Gentlemen,—The Directors have the pleasure of laying before you on the present occasion a record report, enabling them to pay the usual dividend of £1 5s. per share, place one million of dollars to reserve fund, write dols. 250,000 off property account, and carry forward dols. 370,000 odd to new profit and loss account. These figures are the outcome of an unusually prosperous half-year when almost no losses were incurred, and when everything went well with us at the head office and at all the branches. Money was in strong demand, and Exchange Banking afforded unusual opportunities for making money of which this Bank took full advantage. (Applause.) We have left our London investments unchanged, with the exception of a sale of £70,000 Indian 2½ per cent. Sterling Loan, which we intend replacing when a favourable opportunity arises. During the half-year we participated in the issue of a Chinese Loan for £16,000,000 on joint account with our German friends. (Applause.) Our share of the profit on the transaction represents a very considerable sum—and is unappropriated, as well as the profit on the previous loan referred to on former occasions. (Applause.) It is the intention of the Directors to deal with both sums at the end of the present year. The idea the Directors have in view is to raise the reserve to ten millions of dollars, and to have it all invested in first-class securities standing at an Ex. of 2s., say £1,000,000, said securities (to be written down well under their market value as is the case with the securities we at present hold, and in accordance with the precedent set up by home Banks. We should then be independent of silver, whatever the future might have in store for it. We would virtually have two capitals, one, our ordinary capital say dols 10,000,000 in silver, the other our reserve of ten millions of dollars at 2s., say £1,000,000 in gold. This may appear like counting the chickens before they are hatched—not so, we have already funds in hand to effect the desired object. (Applause.) There is another item, viz, our property account which in times of prosperity ought to have particular attention paid to it; in addition to the usual percentage we have been, and are in the habit of writing off from half-year to half-year we have thought it wise to write off dols. 250,000. Property is the one unproductive account in our books and the nearer it approaches to zero the better will we be pleased. I hope that at the end of the year this account will receive further attention at our hands. In accordance with an Ordinance of the Honkong Government, No. 21 of 1882, the Bank was authorised to issue notes to the extent of its paid-up capital, say ten million of dollars, against which we keep first-class securities with the Bank of England in the name of the Crown Agents for the Colonies for fully one-third of our authorised issue, and by Ordinance we are compelled also to keep at least one third in bullion at the various places of issue; up to recently, with occasional exceptions, this limit has hetherto been sufficient for the ordinary requirements of the public in Hongkong and the Straits Settlements, but from January of this year the limit of ten millions has proved insufficient, and very reluctantly we had to exceed our limits from January to May. To get the circulation within prescribed limits by the 30th June caused very serious inconvenience to trade in this colony and its surrounding centres. On the gravity of the matter being placed before the Government of this Colony, with the sanction of the Secretary of State for the Colonies an Ordinance was passed on the 28th July, 1898, amending Ordinance 21 of 1882 as follows:—"Bills and notes of the Company payable to bearer on demand may be issued and be in actual circulation to an amount in excess of the capital of the Company actually paid up: provided that there shall be previously kept at the Head Office of the Company in Hongkong, to the satisfaction of the Colonial Secretary and Colonial Treasurer, an amount of coin and bullion to the whole value of such excess issue actually in circulation." Our thanks are due to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, and to his Excellency the Administrator of this Colony for so promptly acceding to our request for an elastic note circulation, instead of a fixed limit, which has recently caused such serious inconvenience and loss to all concerned. I may remark that the proposal to keep an amount of coin or bullion equal to the whole value of our excess issue emanated from us. We were so anxious to have the matter settled at once, that we put forward our proposal on such liberal lines that we were convinced it would be acceded to. The state of affairs in the Philippines, where the bank has considerable interests, has been a source of anxiety to us of late. I am glad to say that we do not anticipate any loss whatever there. I hope that peace will soon be restored and that business may speedily flourish in those most fertile islands. To refer for a moment to the items in the balance sheet I wish to point out that current accounts in silver have increased by dol.3,969,973·15 during the half-year, while fixed deposits in silver have decreased by dols.1,178,237·17. Current accounts in gold have increased by £4,749,759 8s. 8d., owing to the large amount of Chinese Government money we held on the 30th April when our London half-year closes. Our cash in hand and bills discounted, loans, and credits also show an increase from the same cause. In the former instance we had employed in liquid advances a considerable portion of the funds temporarily in our possession. In the former case the funds not so employed were held in cash. Fixed deposits in gold show a slight decrease of £5,850 12s. 7d. Bills payable show a decrease of dols.1,457,000·44, while bills receivable show an increase of dols.6,445,185·65 the latter a very satisfactory item showing the larger volume of Exchange business transacted. The recent Industrial development in Shanghai having caused money to be in good demand there, other Banks raised their rates for fix deposits from four to five per cent, and we deemed it necessary to act similarly. A more serious matter was the raising of the rate for fixed deposits in London from 3½ to 4 per cent. At the time it loo

THE CZAR FOR PEACE.

HE PROTESTS AGAINST "BLOATED ARMAMENTS."

A PEACE CONFERENCE PROPOSED.

THE "Official Messenger" of St. Petersburg, August 27, published the following: "By order of the Czar, Count Muraview, on 24th inst., handed to all the foreign representatives accredited to the Court of St. Petersburg the following communication:—

"The maintenance of general peace and a possible reduction of the excessive armaments which weigh upon all nations, present themselves in the existing condition of the whole world as the ideal towards which the endeavours of all Governments should be directed. The humanitarian and magnanimous ideas of His Majesty the Emperor, my august master, have been won over to this view. In the conviction that this lofty aim is in conformity with the most essential interests and the legitimate views of all the Powers, the Imperial Government thinks that the present moment would be very favourable to seeking, by means of international discussion, the most effectual means of ensuring to all peoples the benefit of a real and durable peace, and, above all, of putting an end to the progressive development of the present armaments.

"In the course of the last twenty years the longings for a general appeasement have grown especially pronounced in the consciences of civilised nations. The preservation of peace has been put forward as the object of international policy. It is in its name that great States have concluded between themselves powerful alliances. It is the better to guarantee peace that they have developed in proportions hitherto unprecedented their military forces, and still continue to increase them, without shrinking from sacrifice. All these efforts, nevertheless, have not been able to bring about the beneficial results of the desired pacification.

"The financial charges following on the upward march strike at public prosperity at its very source. The intellectual and physical strength of the nations, labour and capital are for the major part diverted from their natural application and unproductively consumed. Hundreds of millions are devoted to acquiring terrible engines of destruction which, though to-day regarded as the last word of science, are destined to-morrow to lose all value in consequence of some fresh discovery in the same field. National culture, economic progress, and the production of wealth are either paralysed or checked in their development. Moreover, in proportion as the armaments of each Power increase so do they less and less fulfil the object which the Governments have set before themselves. The economic crisis due in great part to the system of armaments 'a outrance' and the continual danger which lies in this massing of war material are transforming the armed peace of our days into a crushing burden, which the people have more and more difficulty in bearing.

"It appears evident, then, that if this state of things were prolonged it would inevitably lead to the very cataclysm which it is desired to avert, and the horrors which make every thinking being shudder in advance. To put an end to these incessant armaments, and to seek the means of warding off the calamities which are threatening the whole world—such is the supreme duty which is to-day imposed upon all States.

"Filled with this idea, His Majesty has been pleased to order me to propose to all the Governments whose representatives are accredited to the Imperial Court the meeting of a conference which would have to occupy itself with this grave problem. This conference would be, by the help of God, a happy presage for the century which is about to open. It would converge in one powerful focus the efforts of all the States which are sincerely seeking to make the great conception of universal peace triumph over the elements of trouble and discord. It would at the same time cement their agreement by a corporate consecration of the principles of equity and right, on which rest the security of States and the welfare of peoples."

OPINIONS OF PUBLIC MEN.

The opinions of many leading statesmen, members of Parliament, Bishops of the English Church, prominent Nonconformist ministers, and others on the Czar's proposal for disarmament, are published.

Lord Kimberley—"I cannot, at first sight, express an opinion beyond saying that the proposal is one of the utmost importance."

Lord Ripon—"I heartily wish the Czar's proposal all success."

The Bishop of Lichfield—"Every Christian Bishop must share the desire of the Czar for universal peace.

The Secretary to the International Arbitration Association—"My feeling on seeing the Czar's proposal in the papers was one of pleased surprize. The International Arbitration Association, some years ago, urged our Government to make similar proposals, and has sent a resolution in the same sense to be submitted to the Peace Congress next month. It will be the duty of all friends of peace to urge the British Government to accept the invitation, and do its utmost to secure the realisation of the object of the conference, which would, indeed, be a blessing to the overburdened populations of Europe."

The Bishop of Ripon—"In common with all persons who desire the fuller and true civilisation of the world, and the happiness of mankind, I am ready to hail every sincere movement which is calculated to promote peace and liberate the energies of men for work which is better than war, and the guide or ruler of men; who can lead his fellows in this direction deserves the gratitude not of his own nation only, but of the world, as one who strives to realise the law of Christ."

The Bishop of Gloucester—"The proposal does great honour to the Czar."

The Earl of Crewe—"This great historical utterance must inspire every Englishman with admiration of the Emperor's wise courage and lofty purpose. I trust this country will not begin by advancing obvious difficulties, but will cordially accept the invitation to discuss the question."

The Secretary of the Peace Society (Dr. W. Evens Darby)—"Whatever the immidiate practical issue may be, the proposal of the Czar must be epoch-making. It gives expression to the common anxiety of Europe. Military burdens must inevitably reach a limit and demand removal. The Czar's proposal is, therefore, as wise as it is magnanimous. Every responsible statesman, every lover of humanity, will cherish the hope that no international mistrust or jealousy will prevent a favourable response. Our own Government is practically pledged to such a solution, as are also the Opposition. The Peace Society has long laboured for disarmament. It now, therefore, rejoices greatly and wishes success to the Czar's proposal."

Sir Charles Dilke, M. P.—"Russia's peace footing is close on a million regulars, or more than the peace footing of Germany, Austria and Italy combined. Thus, it has already been in the power of Russia to bring about a reduction of land forces by reducing her own in connection with a similar action on the part of Germany. For France to disarm on land means the acceptance of the Alsace situation, for which public opinion in France is, probably, not prepared. Naval disarmament has dangers for us. Any formal plan will involve subsequent charges of breach of faith, but if Germany and Russia cease to make the efforts lately put forth by them, we can follow them without formal agreement."

Mr. John Morley—Every body must ardently hope that the Czar's beneficent proposal may be pressed forward. It is easy to say, "There are lions in the path." Difficulties will come in sight soon enough, and one—the most obvious of them—is undoubtedly formidable. Statesmen will be judged by the determination and resource which they show themselves ready to face these difficulties. The Czar's project may fail, but I am bound to think that public men and political parties in this country will be stamped now and in history by the mass or less of their zealous vigour in promoting its success.

Sir John Lubbock, M.P.—I have read the Czar's wise and statesmanlike proposal with intense satisfaction. Unless the present expenditure on armies and navies be reduced, the nations of Europe have nothing to look forward to but revolution and bankruptcy before them. The debt of France, for instance, has risen in twenty-five years in this so-called peace by over six hundred millions sterling. Such a course can only end in ruin. In Germany and Italy, also, the taxation is very heavy, and Socialism increasing. The present immense armies must, eventually, lead to a terrific war, but in the Emperor's suggestion I see the hope of a brighter future, of a rivalry between nations, not in war and bloodshed, but in peace, progress, and prosperity.

WHAT FRANCE SAYS.

Paris, August 29.—Writing in the "Figaro" with reference to the conference suggested by the Czar, "Whist" observes:—"The principle of disarmament, easily acceptable to peoples savoured by the chances of war for thirty years, raises among other nations difficulties of the most delicate and complicated nature." In another article in the same paper M. Cornelis characterises the Czar's suggestion as a future, and appreciates its far-reaching significance.

The "Gaulois" remarks that the armaments which Russia is compelled to maintain are the principal obstacles to her development, and it is natural that she should seek by overcoming that obstacle; but France would not gain by disarmament what Russia and the other Powers would, for she would still be wanting one thing. "However," the journal continues, "all the Powers would benefit as we should from the relief to finances. We must wait before discussing the advantages that France would derive from a disarmament apart from advantages common to all the Powers which disarmed. This general peace has been proposed often but never realised." The journal wonders whether the benefits desired by the Czar would result from a conference or whether the effect of the Imperial proposal would not be to reveal the disagreements and antagonisms which divide certain peoples, and to open the door for claims and exigencies of sinister omen for the pacification which the Czar has made his object. At the same time the journal regards the proposition as of happy augury for the future.

The "Radical" hopes that the task in which the Czar has taken the initiative will meet with the most complete success. The settlement of a certain patriotic question which France cannot and will never overlook is a necessary preliminary to the definite establishment of general peace.

The "Soleil" and the "Matin" express hopes that France has obtained a guarantee that her legitimate aspirations as regards her position in the Far East will not be abandoned.

The "Petite Republique" says that the action is as lofty conceived as it was unexpected, a fact which must add weight to its significance, but socialism (adds that journal) is the only force which can realise the Imperial dream.

All the papers in short receive the Czar's proposal most favourably, on the sole codition that the question of Alsace-Lorraine is first of all settled.

The "Matin" declares that the Czar is making a mistake. No encouragement, adds the journal, must be given him in his task, which is doomed to failure, nor must people cry aloud with joy at the proposal, for it would prove a misfortune.

"La Patrie" says:—To be sincere and equitable, disarmament should be general, and should extend to sea as well as land forces. Great Britain will never renounce her maritime supremacy without a struggle.

The "Gazette de France" says:—Russia made us go to Kiel, to-day she leads us to a conference which will sanction the territorial readjustment of 1871."

Paris, August 29.—The extraordinary circular of Count Muravieff has surprised public opinion in France like an unexpected peal of thunder, and this constitutes the real gravity of the event. Either France has not been consulted—and people ask themselves bitterly what is the nature of this singular alliance in which it is possible for one of the allies to spring upon the world such a surprise without consulting the partner to the alliance—or France has been consulted, and the world as a whole will ask itself what is and what must be the primary condition which could induce France to adhere to a proposal of this sort.

To speak plainly—and in this I but sum up French opinion—the primary condition on which France could adhere to this project would be that Alsace-Lorraine, in one way or another, should cease to belong to Germany, either by the restoration of the provinces to France, or by their being neutralised under the common protection of the Powers so as to form another buffer State between France and Germany. Bismark said to me:—"There are three of us who made the German Empire. The German nation would hang all three of us if we offered of our own free will to give back Alsace-Lorraine to France." It may likewise be said of those who are at the head of France to-day, and who are not responsible for the loss of Alsace-Loraine, that they would all be hanged, in spite of the apparent indifference of the nation, were they to accept the definitive abandonment of Alsace-Lorraine.

GERMAN OPINION.

Berlin, August 29.—In connection with the Czar's note, the "Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung" this evening reproduces an article of the "Kolnische Zeitung," which says,—"Our armaments were never intended for selfish ends, but only served for our own protection and the maintenance of peace. Now another method is suggested to us for attaining the same object at smaller cost. We are most willing to give it an honest trial, without indulging in any "arriere pensee" in regard to Russia's plans, being fully convinced that they are to be pursued solely in a spirit of justice to all without prejudice to the vital interests and rights of our State and our people."

The "National Zeitung," in its leading article, says:—"The Czar and his Minister will not have deluded themselves with the idea that Count Muravieff's note would at an early date rid the world of the causes which for years have been responsible for the growing armaments. When, however, the Government of a great Power nevertheless addresses proposals of this kind to other Governments, they will be recognised everywhere as deserving most serious consideration."

The "Post," in the course of an article, says:—"The expression thus given to noble humanitarian intentions, inspired by deep sympathy for the nations groaning under the burden of militarism; the warmly expressed wish to see national culture, economic progress, and the development of resources make more rapid progress untrammelled by these galling fetters—all this will not fail to arouse everywhere the heartiest sympathy for the Czar's project."

The "Kreuz Zeitung" remarks:—"The note will be greeted with sincere and unmixed pleasure by all lovers of peace, but no one can as yet appreciate its significance. The document embodies the unequivocal declaration of the Czar that he, so far as it lies in his power, desires the maintenance of peace. That the Czar's proposals does not meet with universal approval is shown by the bitter-sweet reception which his Conference idea has met with in France."

GERMANY'S REPLY TO FRANCE.

A remarkable article, appeared last night in the Berlin "Post," which contains strong internal evidence of Foreign Office inspiration. Speaking of the reception which the Tsar's rescript meets with in France, it says:—"We must remain armed and on guard until our neighbours (meaning France) conclude to forge into ploughshares their instruments of war at the same time and in like measure with us. The answer to the Tsar's message which comes from the Seine does not sound like an echo. Amidst the thousand-voiced tumult we hear momentous words, 'Revanche,' 'Alsace-Lorraine,' but Alsace-Lorraine is German, and will remain German for all time. No peace conference can induce us to yield these re-conquered Arvilsa Imperi on the Rhine and the Moselle. This would be to squander the inheritance of a great time. So long as a Hohenzollern bears the Imperial banner there can be no talk of giving back German territory.

ANOTHER ALPINE FATALITY.

ONE of the most melancholy Alpine accidents of recent years occurred in the Evolena Valley, Valais, on Saturday (Aug. 27). Dr. John Hopkinson, the well-known electrical engineer, and Professor of Electrical Engineering in King's College, London, who was an expert Alpine climber, left the village of Arolla on the morning of that day, accompanied by a son and two daughters, with the view of ascending the Petite Dent de Veisivi. The ascent is not considered very difficult, and Dr. Hopkinson refused the services of a guide. As the party had not returned at nightfall the other members of the family became alarmed, and search parties were sent out. Early on Sunday morning the dead bodies of all four of the missing climbers were found, still roped together, at the foot of a lofty precipice, down which they had evidently fallen. It was (says a corresponden of the Times) a practised mountaineer, having quite lately ascended the Matterhorn and the Dent Blanche with his son in a tour through Zermatt. An inquest on the bodies of the victims was held at noon in the valley at Satarma, the bodies being on four rough stretchers, decently covered with sheets and wreaths and bunches of mountain flowers. A touching memorial service was conducted by Mr. Thompson, the chaplain at Arolla which was attended by some thirty English visitors. Twenty guides then carried the bodies down to Evolena for interment. Dr. Hopkinson's eldest son had just quitted the party at Arolla for Australia. Mrs. Hopkinson is left with two younger children fortunately also with friends including Mrs Fawcett and Dr Ewing and his family. Dr. Hopkinson who in 1871 was senior wrangler and Smith's prizeman at Cambridge University was born in 1849. His sad fate will recall to many the death of Mr. Frank Balfour, brother of the First Lord of the Treasury which occurred under somewhat similar circumstances some twelve years ago. Both victims of Alpine adventure were distinguished Cambridge men and eminent scientists. It may be noted as a coincidence that Mr. Alfred Hopkinson, Q.C., late member for Cricklade, and a brother of the late Dr. Hopkinson, was Mr. Arthur Balfour's opponent for East Manchester in the 1885 election.

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE,—SEPT. 2.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

Mr. E W Ormond, B U C S — Capt. J G Jordan, I M S
Mr. H T Gwyther, B U C S — Lieut. H C Oakes.
Col. D O C Raye, I M S — Lieut. G S Palmer.
Lt.-Col. H B Ternan, — Lieut. T E M Lane.
Major L A Waddell, I M S — Lieut. F Shakespear.
Capt. H Clowes. — Lieut. M H B Geddes.
Capt. W Ayerst. — Lieut. A H T House.

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

Mr. G J Rallings, B, 2 mos. — Capt. H Hamilton, 5 days.
Mr. E Clark, B, 3 mos. — Capt. C L M Rich, 11 days.
Mr. G Reid, B, 6 mos. — Capt. A J W Moore, 1 mo
Mr. W A Johns, B, 1 mo. — Capt. C E L Gilbert, 3 mos
Asr. C H Mounsey, M C S, 2 days. — Lieut. L H Close, 6 mos.
Mr. J J Adler, Bo, 3 mos. — Lieut. V F W Tregear, 2 mos.
Mr. W R Shaw, Bo, 1 week — Lieut. C L Gaussen, 2 mos
Major J M Cadell, I M S, 3 mos. — and 14 days.
Major F B Longe, 6 mos. — Lieut. E C Wallace, 2mos
Capt. R M Lowis, 3 weeks. — Lieut. T J Holland, 2 mos
Capt. H. King, 3 mos. — Lieut. K H Lloyd, 2 mos.

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

Mr C W W Hope, B C S — Mr H E Haddon, Bo.
Mr R W G Marshall, B C S — Mr H V M Phelips, Bo.
Mr H M R Hopkins, B C S — Mr H S Jones, Bo.
Mr H W Lyle, B C S — Capt. F Wilks.
Mr J H E Garrett, B C S — Capt M Walkaf.
Mr G T Lane, B — Capt C L M Rich.
Mr H B Holmes, B — Capt H H Roddy.
Mr A G Tytler, C I E, B, — Capt D E Mocatta.
Mr H C Granville, B — Lieut C L Gaussen.
Mr C G Lissant, B — Lieut A D Strong.
Mr W D Barrow, B — Lieut T L Leeds.
Mr W R Houghton, B — Lieut E L Perry.
Mr H S Barnes, C S I, B — Lieut H Ainsworth.
Mr C H Mounsey, M C S — Lieut S P James.
Mr G T Egan, M. — Condr. M J Flannery.
Mr M Kennedy, Bo — Sub-Condr J R Hunter.
Mr W R Shaw, Bo — Sub-Condr. J Parkinson.

L'AFFAIRE DREYFUS.

LIEUT.-COL. HENRY COMMITS SUICIDE.

AN extraordinary sensation has been produced in Paris this week by the announcement that Lieutenant-Colonel Henry, the successor of Colonel Picquart as head of the Intelligence Department of the French War Office, and a prominent witness at the Zola trial in February last, has confessed to the Minister for War that he has forged an important letter, which was produced at the proceedings against the novelist in confirmation of the condemnation of ex-Captain Dreyfus.

The discovery of the forgery is due to an inquiry set on foot by the Minister of War himself, who, when the authenticity of the document was disputed, entrusted an officer of his own staff with unlimited powers for the investigation of the Dreyfus question. The *Times* Paris correspondent expresses the opinion that Major Esterhazy was the author of the famous bordereau, the materials for which were supplied to him by Colonel Henry; and that when Colonel Picquart began his investigation Colonel Henry contrived the forgery just discovered with a view of paralysing his efforts.

Directly he had confessed his crime Lieutenant-Colonel Henry was arrested, and was removed under guard to the fortress of Mont Valerien. At midnight on Aug. 31 the excitement was intensified by the announcement that he had committed suicide at the military post in question.

At the Cabinet Council held on Aug. 31, in the Elysee Palace, under the Presidency of M. Faure, there was, it is reported, a heated scene between M. Cavaignac, Minister for War, and some of his colleagues, two or three of whom, including the Premier, M. Brisson, openly declared in favour of a revision of the Dreyfus trial. M. Cavaignac retaliated by threatening to leave the Cabinet, and General de Boisdeffre, who holds the rank of head of the General Staff—practically that of Commander-in-Chief of the French Army—tendered his resignation, in which he was joined by his immediate subordinate, General Gonse.

General de Boisdeffre has written to M. Cavaignac as follows:—"I have just obtained proof that my confidence in Lieutenant-Colonel Henry, head of the Intelligence Department, was not justified. This confidence, which was absolute, has led me to be deceived and to declare genuine, a document which was not genuine, and to present it to you as such. In these conditions I have the honour to ask you kindly to accept my resignation."

M. Cavaignac replied:—"Dear General,—It appears to me necessary that you should preside yourself over the repression of the acts which have led to the blunder committed by you in your loyalty. Only then, if you persist in your intention, can I solve the problem you put to me."

General de Boisdeffre has thanked the Minister and asked permission to persist in his request. It is stated that General Renouard will succeed him.

In the meantime is is declared that the President has signed an order retiring Major Esterhazy on a small pension.

The French capital is now the scene of a complete recrudescence of all the feverish excitement which marked the earlier stages of the Dreyfus agitation, and it is evident that the new development will lead to a complete revival of the conflict between the friends of Captain Dreyfus on the one hand and those who believe him to be guilty on the other.

The letter of October, 1895, which Lieutenant-Colonel Henry admits having forged, is that which was first mentioned in public during the first Zola trial by General de Pellieux. The following is the text of it as read by M. Cavaignac at the Tribune as one of the most conclusive proofs of the guilt of Dreyfus:—"J'ai lu qu'un certain va interpeller sur Dreyfus. Si"—ici un membre de phrase que je ne peux lire—"je dirai que jamais j'avais des relations avec ce juif. C'est entendu. Si on vous demande, dites comme ca, car il ne faut pas qu'on sache jamais personne ce qui est arrive avec lui. It was necessary (says the Paris correspondent of the *Times*) to give this document in the absurd original French, as it is upon this characteristic of it—namely, its ridiculous style—that during the past few weeks MM. Trarieux, Jaures, and others have based their arguments as to its spuriousness. No document cited during the entire course of events pertaining to the Dreyfus case, excepting the bordereau itself, has ever been given the importance ascribed to this letter. It was in connection with General de Pellieux's reference to it that Count Walsin Esterhazy's conclusive proof of Dreyfus's guilt that occurred the dramatic and astounding intervention of General de Boisdeffre, changing the whole course of the judicial discussion, and so influencing the jury, and, indeed, lookers-on throughout the world, that it became evident that the condemnation of M. Zola was all but inevitable. But definite consecration was given to this document when M. Cavaignac, in famous speech in the Chamber on July 7, in the ob taked the applause of the whole House, insisted upon it, with two other documents, as affording absolute confirmation of the original verdict condemning Dreyfus. "Its material authenticity is proved to me, said he, "not only by the entire series of circumstances of which I spoke a moment ago, but also by other facts, one of which I may mention—namely, the striking resemblance to an undoubted document written by the same person, and, like that, written in blue pencil on the peculiar paper which served for the habitual correspondence of this very person. This document is dated 1894, and has never since that time quitted the archives of the War Office. . . . On the morrow Colonel Picquart wrote to M. Cavaignac offering to prove before a competent tribunal that the two documents cited by him as dating from 1894 would not be the only ones of the kind, and that the other, the one now admitted by Colonel Henry to have been his work, "bore all the marks of a forgery." The only reply was Colonel Picquart's arrest.

Lieutenant-Colonel Henry was the son of a small farmer, and rose from the ranks. He served as a sergeant-major during the Franco-German War, and was gazetted as a sub-lieutenant towards the end of it. He took part in the Tunisian expedition in 1881, and was twice wounded in an engagement with rebel natives in Algeria. He was sent out later to Indo-China, and on his return became aide-de-camp to the late General de Miribel. Lieutenant-Colonel Henry was promoted to his recent rank last year, and had been an officer of the Legion of Honour since 1895. He succeeded Lieutenant-Colonel Picquart (now compulsorily retired) as Chief of the Intelligence Department of the General Staff.

"REVISION OBLIGATORY."

The *Echo de Paris*, which is regarded as the organ of the General Staff, now declares that the confession of Colonel Henry that he forged an essential document has changed the situation, and that a revision of the proceedings against Dreyfus is obligatory, and the only solution capable of putting an end to a dangerous agitation.

It appears that Colonel Henry cut his throat with a razor on the right and left sides, after having previously laid down on his bed. It is rumoured that Colonel Henry committed suicide after a prolonged visit from a member of the military staff to the cell at Mont Valerien. Discussion is rife as to how an impulsive man like Colonel Henry was permitted to have a razor in prison.

By a strange coincidence, it was in the very room which Colonel Picquart had occupied while under arrest that Colonel Henery sought an escape from the judgment which was hanging over him.

Latest information as to Colonel Henry's death indicates that his reason had become unhinged, and there is a general feeling of compassion for a man who was a victim of remorse. Madame Henry is completely prostrated with grief. The true nature of her husband's death has been concealed from her, and she has been led to believe that it was due to apoplexy. In his last interview her husband said to her that he had nothing on his conscience. Madame Henry was at Mont-Valerien at eight o'clock yesterday morning. She went thither escorted by an officer, and the scene when she was introduced into the room where her husband's corpse was lying was (says the *Daily Telegraph's* correspondent) most distressing. The poor lady had already been completely overcome by the arrest, and throughout Wednesday she had been constantly in tears. It is, by-the-way, another proof of Lieutenant-Colonel Picquart's kind-heartedness that, when he was informed that his enemy was in custody, he cried, "Poor young woman; poor little child!" The terrible news was broken to Madame Henry by a officer to whom this painful errand had been entrusted. Although she displayed the utmost tact, making every effort to conceal his own emotion, the unhappy widow speedily divined the sad truth, and her grief was awful. Rushing to the room in which her child was sleeping, she took it in her arms, and, her voice broken by sobs, repeated over and over again: "You will not see your father any more," and then she added, almost in a whisper, "He is dead." Universal sympathy, indeed, is felt for her.

Captain Dreyfus is reported to be dead.

THE local *Mail* writes:—We learn that the Madras Government does not consider the imposition of additional police on the villages in the neighbourhood of the scene where an attempt to derail railway trains had been made, would be justifiable. The case which immediately gave rise to this reference was the attempt to derail a mixed train made at the 348th mile in the Kadiri taluq of the Cuddapah District, within 2 miles of the police station of Patnam. In this case the line was blocked on the 26th February last by 22 large boulders and 8 burnt stones of smaller size, aggregating 1½ ton in weight. This outrage was obviously not the work of one man and was, on the face of it, of an extremely determined nature. The Joint Secretary to Government, Public Works Department (Railway Branch), thought that the imposition of a fine on the neighbouring villages, or the posting of a punitive police would act as a deterrent, as there would be a falling off of whatever feeling of sympathy the villagers might have for the offenders. The Inspector-General of Police, however, although he regretted the inability of the police in most instances to detect these cases, as they were peculiarly difficult, was entirely against the proposal of imposing additional police on the neighbouring villages, and the Governor in Council concurs in the view taken by Mr. Hammick.

CAPTAIN DREYFUS'S LETTERS TO HIS WIFE.

The September number of the *National Review* contains a series of letters written by Captain Dreyfus to his wife and his counsel between Dec. 5, 1894, and Jan. 5, 1895. It was on Oct. 15, 1895, that he was arrested, and he was condemned in the latter part of December, and degraded at the beginning of the following January. The letters are painful reading, and, as the writer in the *National* points out, they are certainly not the kind of communication which might be expected from a guilty man who was posing as an innocent.

"THE TRUTH WILL DECLARE ITSELF."

Dreyfus, although arrested in the middle of October was not allowed to write to his wife until Dec. 5. This is what he then said:—I will not tell you all that I have suffered, for in the whole world there are no words pathetic enough for that. Do you remember my telling you how happy we were? Everything smiled for us in life. Then all of a sudden a clap of thunder so appalling that my brain still reels. I produced of the most monstrous crime that a soldier can commit. To-day again I feel myself afresh the plaything of a dreadful nightmare. But I have hopes in God and in justice, and the truth will end by declaring itself. My conscience is clam and quiet, and reproaches me with nothing. I have always done my duty, I have never stooped to anything. I have been overwhelmed and prostrate in my dark prison in solitary converse with my own brain. I have had moments of wild madness. I have even wandered; but my conscience kept awake. And it said to me: Lift up your head and look the world in the face. Strong in your good conscience, walk straight and hold yourself upright. It is a terrible trial, but you must undergo it.

A CRY OF AGONY.

Then, two days later, we have this agonising *cri de coeur*:—To have worked all one's life for one single end, and that end the talking of revenge against that infamous robber who had despoiled us of our dear Alsace, and then to see oneself accused of treason toward that country—no, my darling, my mind refuses to take it in. Do you remember how I told you about my being ten years ago at Mulhouse, in the month of September it was, and I heard one day passing under our windows a German band celebrating the anniversary of Sedan? My anguish was such that I wept with rage, that I bit the sheets with anger, and swore to consecrate all my strength, all my understanding, to the service of my country again-t those who thus trampled on the Alsatians in their anguish. No, I will not dwell upon it; for I should go mad if I did, and I must need keep all my senses about me. And, besides, my life has now but one single aim, and that is to discover the wretch who has betrayed his country, to discover the traitor for whom no punishment will be too great. Oh, my own dear France, that I love with all my soul with all my heart, you to whom I have consecrated all my strength, all my understanding, how can they have accused me of so stupendous a crime? Never, in sooth, has anyone undergone the martyrdom that I endure.

DREYFUS'S CONFIDENCE OF ACQUITTAL.

In all these letters written before the trial Dreyfus expresses himself as confident of being justified before his Judges. "I feel," he says, "there always might be day and that I shall appear before my judges; so then there will be an end of this moral torture. My confidence is absolute; when one has a conscience that is clear and tranquil one can face any one and anything without flinching. I shall have to deal with soldiers who will listen to me and will understand me. The conviction of my innocence will make its way into their hearts, as it has never quitted those of my friends and of all who have known me intimately. The night before the court-martial he writes to his wife in the same strain:—"I am ready to appear before soldiers as a soldier who has nothing to reproach himself with. They will see in my face, they will read in my soul, they will win the conviction of my innocence as do all who know me.

AFTER THE COURT-MARTIAL.

Dreyfus appears to have been stunned by the result. His letters, small wonder at it, are dull and dispirited, although "a feeble hope still supports me a little—the hope that I may one day be able to rehabilitate my name." In another letter he writes:—"It will be very terrible to have to undergo the shame of degradation; I would far rather be led out and shot. I am not afraid of death, but I shrink from open contumely." A little letter he was unable to date his letter because he did not know what date it was. "It was never anything but night for me."

THOUGHTS OF SUICIDE.

Dreyfus's appeal was rejected, and then once or twice he speaks of suicide. His wife appears to have implored him not to give way to despair, and after a few days he recovers his fortitude. But all the while there is the spectre of the coming degradation hovering over him. "Perhaps," he writes on Christmas Day, "I shall succeed in overcoming the horrible terror which this degradation has for me, about to undergo inspires me. To be a man of honour, and to see one's honour torn from one when one is innocent all the time, what more horrible than this? It is the worst of all punishments—worse than death."

THE DEGRADATION.

Presently he writes:—"Send me what I asked you for—that is to say, my sword, my sword-belt, and my uniform. The cruel punishment, so horrible, draws near; but I will meet it with the dignity that belongs to a pure and tranquil conscience. I cannot say that I shall not suffer, for that would not be true; but I shall not be wanting in firmness." Before the degradation Dreyfus was allowed one of two interviews with his wife. His letters referring to these are almost too painful to read. The last letter in the series was written on Shaiten Dumange, the counsel who defended him, on the evening after the degradation. It is terrible reading:—"Innocent, I have faced the most awful martyrdom which can be inflicted on a soldier. I have felt all round me the scorn of a crowd; I have suffered the most terrible torture that can be imagined. How much happier I should have been in the tomb. All would be ended. I should be at rest; all my sufferings forgotten. I am obligated to live, obliged to allow myself to be martyred for long weeks to come before the truth can be discovered and by name rehabilitated. See that this martyrdom has an end, that they despatch me as soon as possible yonder, where I shall, along with my wife, wait patiently for them to throw light on this mournful business and give me back my honour. For the present this is the only grace I ask for." At this time the unhappy man evidently still expected that his wife would be allowed to share his exile. But even that consolation was denied him. Thus ends this terribly poignant correspondence; and all one can say of it is that if they are the letters of a guilty man Captain Dreyfus was a consummate actor.

THE POLO SEASON.

AT Hurlingham and Ranelagh the final matches were held towards the end of July. From the neighbourhood of London the scene shifted to Rugby, where on their's round at Spratghill, the Rugby Polo Club held their sixth annual tournament. Of the seven teams which entered for the open competition the Old Cantabs proved victorious, Warwickshire Hunt supplying the runners-up. From Rugby many polo players journeyed to Dublin, where the Irish Subalterns' Cup and the Irish Regimental Cup were the coveted trophies. The Inniskilling Dragoons were successful in both events. They had two teams competing for the Regimental Cup, and having easily disposed of teams representing the 8th and 14th Hussars and 17th Lancers, the Inniskillings quartettes should have fought out the final. The "A" team, however, judiciously scratched to the older combination, which represented the best regimental form. There remains only to be decided the All Ireland Open Tournament. The present season has witnessed the retirement from office at Hurlingham of Lord Monson, the general manager, and Sir Walter Smythe, the polo manager. Captain Monson and Captain Smythe were known to generation of polo players. For upwards of twenty years Captain Smythe—to give him his old title—officiated at Hurlingham. The Inter-Regimental Tournament was due to his inception, and at the first tournament, twenty-one years ago, he threw in the ball at the commencement of play, as also he did for the last time his summer. Mr. St. Quintin is the new general manager at headquarters.

THE venerable institution, the Scotch "Sawbath," appears likely to become very soon a thing of the past. What with Sunday cycling, Sunday golf, Sunday sailing, Sunday rains, and innumerable other forms of "Sawbath decoration," Scotland most emphatically does not stand "where it did." The latest evidence of this is supplied by a widespread demand north of the Tweed for Sunday music. It is true that the Edinburgh Town Council has refused to allow bands to play in the public parks on Sundays, but that this decision is contrary to public sentiment is proved by the vast crowds numbering several thousand persons which assemble on the Esplanade at Edinburgh Castle every Sunday to listen to the performances given there by the band of the Royal Scots, the present garrison. Moreover, an announcement comes from Montrose that, with the consent of the Town Council there, a performance is to be given by an instrumental band, in the public park known as the Panmure Gardens, every Sunday during the autumn. Then, for the winter, the Edinburgh Sunday Society has completed arrangements for a course of lectures and concerts to be held on Sunday evenings in the Scottish capital! The lecturers include Professor Geikie, "Max O'Rell," Miss Lillias Hamilton, M. D., the Rev. H. R. Haweis, Viscount Mountmorres, Dr. A. W. Drinkwater, and Mr. Ernest Denny.

GERMAN COLONIES IN AFRICA.

THE Foreign Office has published the report on the German Colonies for the year 1897 supplied by Mr. Whitehead and Mr. Spring Rice, second Secretaries to Her Majesty's Embassy at Berlin. The greater part of the document relates to German possessions in Africa. It states that the number of resident Europeans in German Africa in January, 1897, was 3013, of whom 2153 were Germans. The military force consisted of 262 German officers and men, and about 2050 coloured soldiers besides the police force. The area of the German possessions in Africa is given as 830,648 square miles. The expense for the Home Government was estimated for 1898-9 at £461,000, and £17,000 deficit carried over from 1895-5. This is an increase of £30,000 over the State subsidy granted last year. East Africa receives £35,000 less, and South-West Africa £20,000 more than in the last Colonial Budget. A comparison of the area and the European population shows that as yet the Colonies are, like those of all other nations in the same latitudes, plantation and not settlement Colonies. In this respect the year 1897 is of good augury for the future of the Colonies. From every quarter comes evidence of the remarkable progress of the plantations in Togoland, the Cameroons, and East Africa. In East Africa there are at present twenty-nine plantations, with a capital of £70,000. In the Cameroons there are ten, and in Togoland six plantations. The success of these undertakings, which appears to be assured, is due chiefly to the Government experimental gardens, which are conducted by trained officials under instructions from the central botanical station at Berlin. From these stations seedlings are supplied to European planters and to native chiefs.

There is every reason to suppose that the products of the Colonies, especially coffee, coco-nuts, and cacao, and also possibly indiarubber, will rapidly increase. As to another and more important side of the Colonial question—the possibility of establishing settlements of German farmers—the answer is not as yet so decisively in the affirmative. It appears that in the district of East Africa—West Usambara—some 300 or 400 European families could support themselves by farming, in a healthy and temperate climate and under conditions not unlike those existing in Germany. In addition to this district, there is a large territory, Ubehe, in East Africa, north-east of Lake Nyassa, where, in the opinion of the Governor, it will be possible to establish large agricultural settlements of European farmers.

The statistics of trade in the African Colonies are as follows:—Total imports, £1,111,000; total exports, £547,718. Of this, 42 per cent. is with Germany. Great Britain and her possessions have a large share in the trade of the German Colonies. Almost all the exports of South-West Africa went to England, and a quarter of the imports came from British territory. Nearly half the goods imported into East Africa came from India, and the greater part of the exports went to Zanzibar for trans-shipment. The figures show that the German Colonies are still in the condition of an investment which is not yet paying full interest. This is due to the large sums now being expended on the plantations, in which the trees have not yet begun to bear. It will be necessary to wait some years before a final judgment is possible as to the success of the experiment.

The European population of Togoland in 1896-7 consisted of 102 Germans, three Frenchmen, and two Englishmen. Of these, 30 were officials, 28 merchants, 7 planters and explorers, and 42 missionaries. There were 8 deaths, of which 5 were residents in the Protectorate, the others being of invalids brought from the neighbouring possessions or landed from ships. The total white population of the Cameroons for the same period is put at 253, against 236 in the previous year. Of these 28 were officials, 9 constabulary, 81 merchants, 54 missionaries, 24 planters, and 14 women. There were 181 Germans, 31 English, 12 Swedes, and 19 Americans. The number of deaths was 15. Of the 15 firms in the Protectorate 8 were German and 7 English. In East Africa the white population is given as 923, of which 585 lived on the coast and 338 in the interior. Of these 678 were Germans (of whom 342 were officials or employed in the constabulary), 261 were missionaries, 85 traders, and 61 planters, while there were 166 white women and 23 children. There were 40 deaths, 31 from the effects of the climate. The white population of the German South-West Africa at the beginning of last year consisted of 2028 souls, of which 1281 were Germans, 97 Boers, 97 English, and 89 came from the Cape. Of the German total 880 were officials, officers, or soldiers, 109 Colonists, 128 labourers and artizans, and 80 merchants. In spite of the rinderpest, this Protectorate has made progress.

THE NEW REIGN IN HOLLAND.

TOUCHING PROCLAMATION BY THE QUEEN.

QUEEN WILHELMINA on Wednesday (Aug. 31) completed her eighteenth year, and began her reign over the Netherlands. In the morning Her Majesty issued the following proclamation to the people:—

"This day, so important for you and for me, I desire before all else to say a word of warm gratitude. From my tenderest years you have surrounded me with your love. From all parts of the kingdom, from all classes of society, from young and from old, I have always received striking proofs of attachment. After the death of my venerated father all your attachment to the dynasty was transferred to me. On this day I am ready to accept the splendid but weighty task to which I am called. I feel myself supported by your fidelity. Receive my thanks.

"My experience hitherto has left ineffaceable impressions and is an earnest of the future. My dearly-loved mother, to whom I am immensely indebted, has set me an example and given a noble and elevated conception of the duties which henceforth devolve upon me. The aim of my life will be to follow her example and to govern in the manner expected of a Princess of the House of Orange. True to the Constitution, I desire to strengthen the respect for the name and flag of the Netherlands. As Sovereign of possessions and Colonies in the East and West, I desire to observe justice and to contribute, so far as in me lies, to increasing the intellectual and material welfare of my whole people. I hope and expect that the support of all, in whatever s

INDIAN CIGARS.

THE war between Spain and America is the ill wind that should blow great good to India. The smoke of gunpowder has for the time driven the smoke of tobacco from the plantations of Havana and Manila, and during the next twelve months Indian cigars will have a golden opportunity. There is no district in the whole of the vast peninsula where the tobacco plant does not flourish. Between Bengal and Burmah on the North-east and Bombay or Madras on the South and West, to say nothing of the Himalayan belt of tropical jungle rising in terraces to the region of perpetual snow, the climate and conditions most favourable for the crop are reproduced in many favoured places.

Less than twenty-five years ago Indian tobacco growers were content to produce the "country weed; while botanists classified the different species of superior tobaccos as Nicotiana Tabacum of America, N. rustica of Shiraz and Persia, N. rustica of Manila, responds of Havana, and N. latissima of Orinoko. But those days of localised species are past, and the seed of the best is available for all. The rest is merely a matter of cultivation, soil, climate, and manufacture. Tobacco, according to the text books, owes its principal properties to the presence of an "alkaloid called nicotia" a most energetic poison"—how energetic may be gathered from the fact that an old lady died the other day in full possession of her faculties at the age of 102, after smoking persistently for 92 years.

In India, twenty-five years ago, although tobacco was grown and smoked everywhere, the districts of Coimbatore and Madura, in Madars, enjoyed a practical monopoly of the very limited trade to Europe in the "Trichinopoli Cheroot"—a rank, coarse, and nabbly thing, black in colour and noisome in smell, though the still blacker and more noisome "Cocanadas," produced in the alluvial islands of the Godavery River, were not quite unknown. In 1875, however, the Government of India supported the efforts of a private firm of capitalists to grow tobacco for the European market. Sites were chosen in the North-west Provinces of Bengal; American and English curers were employed, and for a time the prospects of the Indian tobacco trade seemed to be bound up with this semi-official enterprise. Some of the produce was exported to England as "cured leaf"—reappearing, doubtless, in the cheaper class of "Havana" cigars—but the larger part was put upon the Indian Market as "Manufactured Smoking Mixture." This had considerable vogue with the British soldier, and even reached the Australian colonist: but in a tobacco-growing country cigars are cheap, and the rapid improvement of the cigars produced in India by private enterprise has almost driven manufactured tobacco for pipes out of the country. For the pipe-smoker has much to contend against in India. In the hot weather his tobacco gets hopelessly dry unless he keeps it hermetically sealed: in the rains it gets hopelessly wet. The whiff of the punkah blows the glowing ashes out of his pipe bowl, causing them to litter his papers and burn holes in his clothing. And there is little economy in smoking a pipe in a country where a box of 100 good cigars cost about four shillings.

The Indian cigar trade with England dates from the year 1875. Previous to that time the manufacture of Trichinopoly cheroots had been entirely in the hands of natives, and they only produced a large, coarse affair so badly made that the straw stuck through the middle of it was necessary to ensure a current of air. In spite of their defects these cheroots came to be known all over the world; and as "Dawsons"—so named after a certain Colonel Dawson, who was instrumental in their introduction to Europe—were always in demand among retired Anglo-Indians. In 1872 a gentleman on his way home to England saw for the first time, in Madras, some native-made Havana-shaped Indian cigars in the window of a harness-maker's shop; and, thinking that there would suit the English market, purchased the whole stock (500 cigars all told) and brought it home with him. English tobacconists would, however, have nothing to say to the novelty. An Indian cigar, they said, is a cheroot, and this is a cigar: therefore it cannot be an Indian cigar. But in 1875 an Indian firm produced the Havana-shaped cigar without a straw (though all cigars are still called "cheroots" in India), and named it the "Beehive." Two years later this was successfully introduced to England as the "Pagoda," and is still obtainable under that title: as sound and wholesome a cigar as one could wish for. The next step in advance was the production of the "Super," a milder cigar covered, externally with Sumatra leaf, the delicate flavour of which toned down the pungency of the Indian tobacco.

From this time onwards the trade in Indian cigars and cheroots has steadily grown, and many firms, employing numerous hands, are engaged in the production of high-class cigars for export. For many years a prejudice existed against them on the absurd ground that they were supposed to contain opium—a suggestion as reasonable as that a grocer should adulterate his sugar with gold-dust, for opium is far too costly to mix with even the very finest tobacco. A more serious obstacle to the advance of the Indian cigar in public favour at the present time is the fact that cheap native cigars, badly-made of coarse, ill-cured tobacco, are still imported; and these only are supplied by many tobacconists. Indeed, an Anglo-Indian who knows what an Indian cigar should be, may go from shop to shop in some part of London asking for Indian cigars, only to be offered vile productions which no Englishman in India would think of smoking.

What the British public has to learn in connection with Indian cigars is that there are a certain number of well-known brands whose names are guarantees of excellence. For the last fifteen years several European firms in India have been producing cigars of excellent flavour, which can be purchased at much lower prices than Havanas of equal quality; and if the purchaser will only take the trouble to ascertain what brands of Indian cigars are really good, and will insist upon getting these, he will not be disappointed. At the present time there is every prospect of a serious rise in the price and fall in quality of Havanas and Manilas; and it should be regarded as no misfortune by the patriotic British smoker if the result of Spain's misgovernment of her distant possessions leads to a boom in the products of our own loyal dependency of India.

THE INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

INDIA OFFICE, AUGUST 26, 1898.

VICTORIA, R.I.

Whereas We have deemed it expedient to alter the Ranks of the Officers of Our Indian Medical Service:

Our Will and Pleasure is that the following alterations shall be made:—

Present Ranks.	New Ranks.
Surgeon-Colonel	Colonel.
Brigade-Surgeon-Lieut.-Colonel.	Lieutenant-Colonel.
Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel	
Surgeon-Major	Major
Surgeon-Captain	Captain
Surgeon-Lieutenant	Lieutenant.

Officers above the rank of Surgeon-Colonel shall in future be styled Surgeon-Generals (ranking as Major-Generals), and the title of Surgeon-Major-Generals now serving shall be altered accordingly.

It is further Our Will and Pleasure that the following alterations shall be made in the honorary ranks of the Senior Assistant Surgeons of the Subordinate Medical Department in India:—

Present Honorary Ranks.	New Honorary Ranks.
Surgeon-Major	Major.
Surgeon-Captain	Captain.
Surgeon-Lieutenant	Lieutenant.

Given at Our Court at Osborne, this tenth day of August, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight, in the sixty-second year of Our reign.

By Her Majesty's Command,
GEORGE HAMILTON.

—"London Gazette."

THE MANŒUVRES ON SALISBURY PLAIN

THE great mimic war on Salisbury Plain was begun on Sept. 1, when the two rival armies were engaged in manœuvring for position. Here is the "idea":—The British Navy having been annihilated, an invading force landed between Weymouth and St. Alban's Head, and pushed forward as far as Blandford. Its objective was to co-operate with another force (this, like the annihilation of the British Navy, imaginary) in an advance on London. This is the Blue, or Southern force, under the command of Sir Redvers Buller. Opposing it is the Red, or Northern force, under the Duke of Connaught, the position it holds being roughly on a line running from Homington north-westward to the railroad. The use of the railway is debarred altogether to Blue, and is available to Red only for the purpose of supply. A wedge of "out of bounds" country runs inwards towards Cranborne Chase, and thus forces on blue, in suming the offensive, to make his attack by an attempt to turn Red's right flank. In real war Red might assume the offensive, push forward, and drive Blue back to the sea. But the "Daily Chronicle's" correspondent with the Southern army says the movements of the contending forces will depend on the necessity of getting the troops to the spot where their food and water is waiting for them. In other words "Tommy," and his Generals have to follow the contractors cart, instead of being at liberty to move as they please and have the contractor's cart following at their heels.

FLORILINE!—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of this liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly-whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline," being composed in parts of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B I S N Co's ss Mutira, 2,985 tons, Captain W H Wall, sailed yesterday for Calcutta &c with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co ss Chilka 1,477 tons, Captain A D Morton, sailed on Saturday last for Rangoon, &c, with a general cargo and one deck passenger.

THE s s Ras Bowa, 1,853 tons, Captain J Deacon, arrived in harbour on Saturday last from Grimsby (29th July) via Newport, with a general cargo.

THE Hall Line s s Locke by Hall, 2,523 tons, Captain Thos. Collin, sailed on Saturday last for Karachi with the same bottom cargo and Miss Reynold as a passenger.

THE B I S N Co's s s Chupra, 1,436 tons, Captain N F Ferris, arrived in harbour on Saturday last from Rangoon (30th August) via Cochin and Calicut with a general cargo

THE B I S N Co's ss Chyebassa, 1,688 tons, Captain J G E Metcalfe arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta (22nd August) via coast ports, with a general cargo and Mr L A Sarle and 9 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's s s Henzada, 1,340 tons, Captain E McDougall, sailed on Saturday last for Calcutta via coast ports, with a general cargo and Mr. Maidment, Miss M Banatta, and 4 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's ss Wardha, 2,563 tons, Captain Janderson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Zanzibar (8th September) with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr and Mrs Wadia, Mr and Mrs Clitherand, Mr and Mrs Fraser, Mr Barrow Mr Goldfield, Mr and Mrs Ebrahim and 50 deck

THE B I S N Co's s s Dwarka, 759 tons, Captain J G Tice, arrived in harbour on Saturday last from Karachi (15th September) with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mrs Morza and two children, Mr and Mrs Walt, Miss Henderson, Miss Thomson Mrs Richardson Mrs Penny and infant, Mr Rada Krishna one native, officer and 42 deck.

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—SEPT. 17.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capt.	Destination.	Agents.
Avoca	944	Davidson		A Munjee
Isafee	373	Macoda		A Munjee
Bombay	2049	Turner	Calcutta &c.	J M & Co
Canning		Baugh		R I M S
Cashmere	1700	Sutar	Repairing	H C Jossub
Dalhousie		Warties	(Govt. Dock)	R I M S
Florida	3050	Chapman		A Mackechnie
Nurzad	2970	Lefwich	Calcutta	T Morrison & Co
Simla	1039	Robertson		M M & Co
Dwarka	762	Tice	Karachi	M M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—SEPTEMBER 17.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Stnd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agents.
1	Armenia	2218	Shanklin	Marseilles	23-9	W & A Gr'Co
5	Candia	4145	Wright	Kobe	30-9	P & O Co
8	Morovia	2268	Meoklzzi	Japan	22-9	A L S N Co
10	Peshawar	2326	Vibert	China		P & O Co
12	Egypt	4179	Longbourne	London	23-9	P & O Co
15	Mirzapore	2168	Coates			H C Jossub
16	Ville de Mets	1961	Pruao	Havre		Mackintosh & Co

* Probable date of departure.

Time Ball drops at Prince's Dock at Noon, or Greenwich meantime, 7h. 9m. 44·2s.

The Time Ball over the Clock Tower at the Bombay Castle continues to be dropped regularly at 1 p.m. of Colaba mean time, or 8h. 8m. 44·29 of Greenwich meantime.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
17	Clyde s	Denny	Aden. Sept 11
	Dwarka s	Tice	Karachi, Sept 15
	Ras Rowa s	Deacon	Grimsby, July 29
	Chupra s	Ferris	Rangoon, Aug 30
18	Wardha s	Anderson	Zanzibar, Aug 8
	Chyebassa s	Metcalfe	Calcutta, Aug 22

DEPARTURES.

Sept.	Vessel	Commander.	Destination.
17	Bengal's	Wibaser	Aden
	Dumra s	Russell	Karachi
	Mozaffari s	Griffin	Jeddah, &c
	Muttra s	Watt	Calcutta, &c
	Chilka s	Morton	Rangoon, &c
	Locksley Hall s	Collin	Karachi
	Henzada s	McDougall	Calcutta, &c

The steamer Clyde entered for loading on Saturday last for Aden.

DAILY IMPORTS.—SEPTEMBER 17.

FROM GLASGOW.

Clan Alpine s—11 cases writing paper M A M Shurufally
City of Dublin s—5 cases whisky Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Locksley Hall s—236 boxes soap Abdoolally Shaik Adum
Armenia s—37 cases printing paper John Dickinson and Co, 210 cases soap E M Abdyally

FROM LONDON.

Thorndale s—5 cases medicine Mookhaee Veloo and Co, 10 cases chemicals, &c Joonabhoy Damjee, 73 cases oilmen-stores D Dadabhoy, 25 cases medicine J A Kirkbride and Co
Candia s—34 bales printing paper and 10 cases printing ink John Dickinson and Co
Egypt s—3 cases confectionery, 19 cases provision and 1 case soap Furdoonjee Rustomjee and Co, 91 cases oilmenstores and 100 cases port Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee, 8 cases medicine Brudjee Heathcote, 3 cases cheese, 8 cases ham and 5 cases provision, &c W B Gibson and Co

FROM BREMEN.

Scharlachberger s—37 bales brown paper M A M Shurufally

FROM HAMBURG.

Gutenfels s—4 cases rectified spirit Meduljee Hosonjee

FROM NEW YORK.

Bedouin s—10 cases tobacco manufactured Damoder Ratansey

FROM BORDEAUX.

Egypt s—99 cases brandy Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee

DAILY EXPORTS.—SEPTEMBER 17.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Armenia s—300 bales wool W and A Graham and Co, 54 bales wool T Chimandas, 200 bales cotton Damodar Khimjee, 62 bales wool The Bombay Company, 70 bales wool B Harbhum

FOR LONDON.

Bengal s—19 cwt ivory Nanjeebhoy Mesnee
Egypt s—37 cwt senna leaves Hoosain Jeesab and Co, 63 bales hides and skins Ahmed Abdoola and Co, 1000 cwt mussoor A Blaschcock and Co, 35 cwt chutney Framjee Nowrojee, 70 cwt chutney D P Batha and Co

FOR HAVRE.

Ville de Mets s—300 cwt mustardseed Dharsee Runmull

FOR DUNKIRK.

Clan Alpine s—4000 cwt linseed Dharsee Nanjee and Co

FOR HAMBURG.

Scharlachberger s—440 bales cotton Volkart Brothers, 55 bales cotton fly David Sassoon and Co, 220 bales cotton Gaddum and Co, 4002 cwt rapeseed A Blaschcock and Co

FOR HONGKONG.

Candia s—50 bales twist E D Sassoon and Co, 1 case sandalwood oil M M Issabhoy, 17 chests opium P and O S N Co, 8 chests opium Sorabjee N Talati and Co
Morovia s—800 bales twist Fleming Shaw and Co
Peshawar s—750 bales twist C Ebrahim and Co

FOR KOBE.

Egypt s—47½ bales cotton Tata and Co, 400 bales cotton The Mitsui B Kaisha
Candia s—250 bales cotton Gaddum and Co

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Morovia s—300 bales cotton The Mitsui B Kaisha

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

Bombay, 17th September, 1898.

There will be drill in the Town Hall for recruits on Tuesday 20th instant, from 5-30 p.m.

T. W. CUFFE, Capt.,
Commanding

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR

G. W. ROUGHTON, A.D.C., COMMANDING B V A

Bombay, 19th September, 1898.

1. The Signalling Class will parade in front of the High Court on Tuesday and Thursday at 7 a.m., and at the Nesbit Road Head-quarters on Thursday after drill.

2. There will be 40-pr R M L Gun Drill for No. 1 Company in the Town Hall Compound on Wednesday, at the Nesbit Road Head-quarters on Thursday at 8-45 p.m.

By Order
H. A. H. PAYNE, 2nd Lieut.,
Acting Adjutant, B. V. A.

NOTICE.

On Saturday next the 24th instant "The last 1826 Monsoon Season Cinderella" will be held, at the Club Rooms, Apollo Bunder, at 9 p.m. Tickets as usual.

THE latest frontier news is that on the 9th September a jirga of Malikdin, Kambar Kel, Sipah, Kamrai and Zakka Khels was held at Bagh. The Kambar Khel agreed to surrender the remaining rifles in their possession if the Zakka Khels did so; but the latter excused themselves by saying that most of their rifles had been sold out of the country. On the 10th a large jirga of 500 members, composed of Malikdin, Sipah and Kamrai Khels went to the Zakka Khel country to enforce the demand for the surrender of the rifles. The Zakka Khels asked for grace till the 12th, which was granted, but the jirga did not dispatch. The Kuki Khels are reported to have promised their aid in coercing the Zakkas, but the Kambar Khels hesitate to do so. No Orakzai representatives attended the jirga of the 9th, nor was the Mullah Sayad Akbar present. The Afridi clans declare their intention of completing the Government terms before preferring the requests which they intend to make. All reports now show that there is no hostile feeling against Government at present amongst the Afridis or Oraksais.

CRICKET IN ENGLAND.

At Lord's, on Aug 27, Middlesex defeated Kent by an innings and 26 runs. This was the sixth consecutive victory of Middlesex, and their seventh in eight matches:—

KENT.

Mr J R Mason c MacGregor b Hearne	0	c MacGregor b Cunliffe	70
A Hearne c MacGregor b Hearne	14	c R N Douglas b Trott	3
Mr S H Day c Wells b Hearne	47	c Ford b Hearne	15
Rev W Rashleigh c Foley b Hearne	23	c MacGregor b Hearne	13
Mr B D Hannon c J Douglas b Hearne	24	st MacGregor b Trott	15
Mr R N Douglas b Trott	15	not out	17
Mr F G J Ford c and b Hearne	27	b Trott	6
Martin b Hearne	4	c Hearne b Trott	0
Wright b Trott	0	c Cunliffe b Hearne	1
Hulish c MacGregor b Hearne	12	c MacGregor b Hearne	5
Mr W M Bradley b Trott	0	b Hearne	0
Byes 13, l b 7, w 1	21	Byes 4, l b 4	8
Total	187	Total	165

MIDDLESEX.

Mr J Douglas c Rashleigh b Mason	153	Mr H H Cobb not out	33
Mr R N Douglas c Weigall b Mason	13	A E Trott c Bradley b A Mason	29
Mr G J V Weigall b Mason	135	Mr G MacGregor c Bradley b Mason	7
Mr F G J Ford c Hulish b Trott	0	Mr F H E Cunliffe c Hulish b Mason	5
Mr Cyril P Foley c A Mason b Mason	0	J T Hearne b Bradley	24
Rawlin c Hulish b Wright	31	Byes 3, l b 4, n b 1	8
Mr C M Wells c Hulish b Bradley	11	Total	446

—At Taunton on August 27, Surrey drew with Somerset and saved a match which at first they seemed destined to lose:—

SOMERSET.

Mr L C H Palairet b Richardson	107	Mr G Fowler c Holland b Richardson	37
Mr H T Stanley b Richardson	6	Robson b Brockwell	4
Mr R C N Palairet b Richardson	39	Tyler c Crawford b Hazell	20
Mr W N Roe b Brockwell	111	Gill c Wood b Richardson	17
Mr F A Phillips c Baldwin b Holland	83	Byes 13, l b 4, w 2, n b 1	23
Mr G R Hunt b Richardson	1	Total	457

Second Innings—Mr H T Stanley not out, Mr F A Bbillips not out 24, Mr G R Hunt c Hreaud b Jephson 3, Tyler b Holland 6, Gill st Braund b Jephson 0, wides 2—total 3 wkts, 42

SURREY.

Abgi c Newton b Tyler	54	c Hunt b Tyler	13
Brockwell b Gill	15	c Robson b Tyler	100
Holland c R Palairet b Gill	42	c L Palairet b Gill	36
Mr V F S Crawford c Newton b Gill	5	b L Palairet	31
Hayward c and b Tyler	2	b Tyler	99
Mr D L A Jephson, st Newton b Tyler	20	b Robson	54
Hazell b Robson	23	c and b Robson	11
Baldwin c Ros b Gill	30	b Tyler	39
Hayes c R Palairet b Robson	2	not out	39
Wood c Fowler b Robson	15	c Stanley b Robson	2
Richardson not out	20	b Fowler	20
Leg byes	3	Byes 4, l b 4, w 1, n b 5	14
Total	236	Total	468

—The following matches had to be abandoned on Aug 27 owing to rain:—

Lancashire v Derbyshire at Manchester Lancashire 546 Tyldesley 203, F H Sugg 61, Baker 61, Briggs 59 not out, Cattell 57, Derbyshire 77 eight wickets.

Yorkshire v M C C, at Scarborough, Yorkshire 235 J T Brown 100 and 36 two wickets, M C C, 289 Mr H B Chinnery 97, Mr C M M Wilson 97

Hampshire v Warwickshire at Southampton, Warwickshire 146, William Quaife 86, Walter Quaife 78, Mr A G S Glover 72, Kinnear 60, Hampshire 166 eight wickets.

—At Catford on Aug 31 Middlesex defeated Kent by 83 runs:—

MIDDLESEX.

Mr J Douglas c Hulish b Hearne	14	c and b Mason	6
Mr H P Hayman not out	104	c Hulish b Hearne	8
Mr F G J Ford c and b Hearne	0	b Hearne	11
Mr R N Douglas b Bradley	27	c Blaker b Mason	24
Rawlin b Wright	5	c Hearne b Bradley	2
Mr C M Wells c Martin b Mason	11	b Martin	19
Mr H H Cobb c Mason b Bradley	5	b Wright	7
Tofts c and b Rashleigh b Hearne	14	c Rashleigh b Martin	20
Mr F H E Cunliffe run out	0	b Wright	9
Hearne J T c Hearne b Mason	5	not out	3
Mr R P Lewis c Bradley b Mason	2	b Martin	0
Byes 13, l b 5, w 1 n b 2	9	Byes 7, n b 2	9
Total	213	Total	109

KENT.

Mr J R Mason c R Douglas b Hearne	5	c Rawlin b Hearne	50
Hearne A c Cobb b Hearne	26	b Trott	0
Mr W H Patterson run out	23	b Hearne	3
Mr S H Day c Lewis b Hearne	0	b Cunliffe	11
Rev W Rashleigh run out	28	c Hayman b Hearne	4
Mr R N Blaker c Lewis b Trott	0	b Hearne	7
Mr G J V Weigall b Hearne	3	b Hearne	13
Martin c and b Hearne	0	c Cobb b Trott	18
Wright not out	2	c Hayman b Hearne	4
Hulish c Ford b Hearne	4	not out	0
Mr W M Bradley c and b Trott	2	c Ford b Trott	0
Byes	4	Byes 13, l b 2	15
Total	109	Total	139

—At Brighton, on August 31, Essex defeated Sussex by five wickets:—

SUSSEX.

Mr C B Fry c Turner b Reeves	71	c Carpenter, b Mead	25
Mr G Brann, b Bull	15	b Kortright	0
Mr W L Murdoch, c and b Bull	10	b Kortright	2
Mr F H Latham, b Reeves	7	b Kortright	3
Mr C M Gidney, c Gidney, b Bull	12	b Kortright	3
Mr W Newham, b Mead	17	b Kortright	10
Killick, c Carpenter, b Mead	0	b Kortright	4
Parris, b Bull	1	b Bull	15
Butt, b Bull	20	b Mead	0
Tate, b Mead	0	not out	0
Bland, not out	0	st Russell, b Bull	0
Byes, 2, l-b, 4	6	Byes, 2, l-b, 3	5
Total	178	Total	95

ESSEX.

Mr H G Owen, c Tate, b Killick	27	st Butt, b Tate	2
Carpenter, b Tate	4	run out	0
Mr P Perrin, c Latham, b Tate	65	c Murdoch, b Tate	12
Mr C M Gidney, b Killick	12	c Butt, b Parris	43
Mr A J Turner, b Tate	16	b Tate	10
Mr F Mc Kane, b Bland	0	not out	19
Russell, c and b Tate	23	not out	6
Mr C J Kortright, c Butt, b Tate	1		
Reeves, b Tate	0		
Mr H G Bull, c Butt, b Killick	17		
Mead, not out	2		
Byes, 5, l-b, 5, n b, 1	11	Leg-byes	3
Total	185	Total (5 wkts)	91

—At Scarborough, on August 31, the Gentlemen defeated the Players by eight wickets:—

PLAYERS

J T Brown, b Jackson	3	c and b Milligan	11
Tunnicliffe, b Jackson	35	c and b Milligan	2
Tyldesley, c Jackson, b Lumadine	4	b Milligan	27
A Ward, b Jackson	23	b Milligan	3
W Gunn, run out	8	c Pulsford, b Jackson	6
Storer, b Jackson	10	b Milligan	6
Cuttell, c Jessop, b Jackson	0	c and b Milligan	0
Baker, l b w, b Jones	3	c Jackson, b Jessop	61
Attewell, c Milligan, b Jackson	12	b Milligan	12
Rhodes, c and b Jones	2	b Jackson	21
Hunter, not out	3	not out	8
Byes, 6, l-b, 3, n b, 1	10	Byes, 12, l-b, 3, n b, 1	16
Total	126	Total	165

GENTLEMEN.

Lord Hawke st Hunter b Rhodes	2	Mr G L Jessop c Storer b Rhodes	3
Mr L C H Palairet b Attewell	54	Mr F W Milligan c Baker b Rhodes	8
Mr F S Jackson b Cuttell	6	Mr W B Stoddart b Attewell	9
Mr W Troup b Attewell	9	Major Sir Charles D Rose c Hunter b Rhodes	30
Mr A O Jones c Ward b Attewell	31	Leg-byes 2, n b, 2	4
Mr H B Chinnery c Ward b Rhodes	9	Total	109
Capt E G Wynyard not out	3		

Second Innings—Mr L C H Palairet, c Hunter, b Cuttell, 15, Mr F S Jackson, not out, 32, Mr W Troup, c Tunnicliffe, b Cuttell, 11, Captain E G Wynyard, not out, 32—total 2 wickets, 90.

THE COUNTY CHAMPIONSHIP RECORD TO DATE.

	Played.	Won.	Lost.	Drawn.	Points.	Proportion of points to finished games.
Yorkshire	26	16	3	7	13	39
Middlesex	18	10	3	5	7	35
Gloucestershire	20	9	3	8	6	45
Surrey	23	10	4	9	6	42
Essex	20	10	6	4	4	25
Lancashire	26	9	6	11	3	12

The other counties stand thus—

	Played.	Won.	Lost.	Drawn.	Points.
Kent	20	6	8	6	3
Nottinghamshire	16	1	2	13	1
Warwickshire	16	3	5	8	1
Derbyshire	15	2	6	7	1
Somerset	20	3	9	8	6
Hampshire	18	2	8	8	6
Somerset	16	1	10	5	2
Leicestershire	16	1	10	5	2

THE Rev. John Mackenzie, in his very interesting "Glances at South Africa" in *Good Words* for September, has something to say of ostrich-farming, which is now one of the staple industries of Cape Colony. Some forty years ago the process of domestication commenced with ostrich chicks captured by farmers while still small, and reared on their farms and plucked. In 1865 the whole Colony possessed only eighty tamed ostriches. An incubator was invented and patented by Mr. A Douglas, living near Grahamstown, who succeeded in rearing ostriches in large numbers. In 1880 the export of feathers was 163,068lbs., valued at £883,632. About this time a pair of breeding birds readily realised £300, and even more—£1,000 was given more than once for a pair of specially well-known birds of superior plumage. There arose for a time a mania for ostrich-farming, and all who could embark in it did so. In a short time the demand, although increasingly great, was far exceeded by the supply of feathers, and the prices suddenly fell, causing very severe losses to many who had rushed recklessly into the feather industry. In 1882 the declared value of the ostrich feather exports was as much as £1,093,989. In 1886 there came a great fall in the value of feathers, the declared value being only £546,230, a fall of 50 per cent. within four years. From 1890 the value of feathers has again risen, but not so as to warrant another "rush" being made.

THE "LONDON GAZETTE."

THE ARMY.

WAR OFFICE, PALL-MALL, AUG. 2.

Royal Engineers—Lt Col A C Bruce retires on retired pay. Major J G L Campbell to be Lieut-Colonel, vice A C Bruce. Capt W B Hilliard to be Major, vice Campbell.

Royal Warwickshire Regt—Lieut A E Vincent to be Captain.

Royal Scots Fusiliers—Lt Col A J O Pollock, on completion of his period of service in command of a battalion, on half pay. Major R E Carr to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice A J O Pollock.

Royal Welsh Fusiliers—Capt W C Hall retires upon retired pay, Service receiving a gratuity.

Welsh Regt—Lieut C G R Smith, from half pay, to be Lieutenant, with precedence next above N T Lloyd, vice G A Prothero, appointed to the Staff.

Princess Charlotte of Wales's Royal Berkshire Regt—Major L F Abbot Barlow retires from the Service, receiving a gratuity.

King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry—Major J Adjutant, retires on retired pay, Capt and Brevet Major R J Heath, to be Major, vice J G Adamson.

Royal Irish Rifles—Lieut V J Kelly to be Captain in succession to Major W H Dunlop, who holds a Staff appointment. Sec Lieut R L H Hallett to be Lieutenant, vice Kelly.

Royal Munster Fusiliers—Capt C E Spearman retires upon retired pay. The undermentioned Lieutenants to be Captains, vice V J Fane, promoted:—F A D'O Goddard, vice C E Spearman, and J Brown, Adjutant, to complete establishment.

West India Regt—The undermentioned Captains retire upon retired pay:—H Fanshawe, vice Capt P C E Deacon. Capt J P Bliss, vice Capt W K Falcon.

Army Service Corps—Capt C H Lewis is placed at the disposal of the Secretary of State for service under the Foreign Office.

Staff—Brevet Col R Corbett, from Lieutenant-Colonel, half pay, Royal Artillery, to be a Colonel on the Staff, vice Colonel, half pay, Royal Artillery, and to have the substantive rank of Army vice. Col R D E Lockhart retired, Reserve of Officers, from Lieutenant Colonel, half pay, Royal Artillery, to be Colonel on the Staff for Royal Engineers, vice Colonel, the substantive rank of Colonel in the Army, Lieut-Colonel Bell, V C, C B, who has resigned that appointment. Major W L White at A to be a Military Attaché, Class II, Royal Scots Fusiliers, to be a District Paymaster, vice Major G R Buller, who has completed period of service in that appointment. Lieut-Colonel the Hon T W Brand, 10th Hussars, to be Aide-de-Camp to the Right Hon Viscount Hampden, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of New South Wales.

Army Ordnance Dept—Capt F J Angell, Princess of Wales's Royal Irish Fusiliers, Officer, Fourth Class, to be a Staff Officer, Third Class.

Army Pay Dept—Staff Paymr and Hon Major J Gordon, C B, to be Deputy Assistant Commissary General, with the temporary rank of Lieut Col. Paymr and Capt G A Bray is granted the honorary rank of Major. The undermentioned Paymasters are granted the honorary rank of Capt whilst serving in the Army Pay Dept:—Paymr and Lieut C Shropshire, Royal Highlanders, Paymr and Lieut C Huntsman, the Northamptonshire Regt.

Brevet—The undermentioned Lieut Cols to be Colonels:—T E Spencer, R C, F E Whitby, the Durham Light Infantry, Assistant Adjutants-Gen, Col temporary Major General the Hon H J T Talbot, C B, commanding the Cavalry Brigade, Aldershot, vice Major-General vice J C Russell, retired. Col J Gordon, C B, Assistant Adjutant-General, to be Colonel on the Staff, Commanding Royal Engineer, Thames District, vice Colonel the Hon H J T Talbot, C B, appointed to command Cavalry Brigade, Aldershot. The undermentioned Lieut-Colonels on retired pay, retire on retired pay, with the honorary rank of Colonel:—Lieut-Colonel H Little, J Hughes, A P Wodehouse, Army Medical Reserve of Officers—Surg Capt D Lennox, MD, to be Surgeon-Major.

THE NAVY.

APPOINTMENTS.

Captains—H T Grenfell, to Vivid, for command, vice Barracks, and as Flag Captain, Oct 8, R W Crosbie, to Cambridge.

Commanders—H Swire, to Alexandra, additional, for coastguard at Weymouth, S Hughes, to Galatea, additional, for coastguard at Berwick, Sept 1, G W H Martin, to Impregnable, N, Aug 31.

Commanders, Retired—H D Law, H E Rowlands, to Hibernia, N, Aug 31.

Lieutenants—A Dess, to Vernon, additional, Aug 29, L de W Swatow, to Victory, for Hunter, in command, Sept 15, C Hand, to Victory, for Hornet, in command, Sept 15, W Martin, to Hibernia, F A L Andrews, to Gibraltar N, Aug 31, H Rombulow Pearse, to Rodney, R W F Travers, R Bingham, to Hibernia, A D Barrow, to Powerful, for Hazebrouck, to Pembroke, for Northumberland, Aug 31, J O Lieutenants Retired—W H Caldwell, to Victory, additional for service in connection with Indian Troop Service Transports for ensuing season.

Lieutenants, R N R—H T M Watkins, a, and G S Trainridge, a, to Cambridge, additional, for short course of gunnery, Aug 27, G Hamilton, a, to Vernon, additional for short course of gunnery, Aug 29, J D Ross, to Vernon and Excellent, additional, for short courses, A B Cameron, to Cambridge, additional, for short course of gunnery, Aug 29.

Sub Lieutenant, R N R—J G Kerkham, to Excellent, for short course of gunnery, Aug 29.

Staff Engineers—G W King, to Vivid, for Highflyer, J Kerr, to Victory, for Lively, Aug 29.

Chief Engineers—H P Vining, to Hibernia, for Rainbow, in reserve, undated, E Gaudin, to President, additional, for Stag, Sept 1.

Engineers—C R Hall, to Magnificent, G H A Bingham, to Vernon, additional, Aug 27, A Hills, to Pembroke, for Magnificent, H J Little, to Majestic, J W A Parrott, to Camus, C Stevens, to Wildfire, for Janus, F S Mogg, to Magnificent, H J Little, to Majestic, J W A Parrott, to C Sanders, to Pembroke, additional for Albatross, and W Assistant Engineers—R Evans,

NOTICES.

ERADICATES SCURF & DANDRUFF

KOKO FOR THE HAIR

ENSURES MAGNIFICENT TRESSES

KOKO FOR THE HAIR

Is a tonic, cleansing, invigorating preparation, causes hair to grow LUXURIANTLY, keeps it soft and pliant, imparts to it the LUSTRE and FRESHNESS OF YOUTH, eradicates dandruff, PREVENTS HAIR-FALLING, is THE MOST CLEANLY of hair preparations, PERFECTLY HARMLESS, is particularly cooling and refreshing, and SPECIALLY ADAPTED FOR A HOT CLIMATE.

TESTIMONIALS.

MISS ELLEN TERRY, the great actress, writes:—"I have used 'KOKO' for years, and can assure my friends that it stops the hair from falling off, promotes its growth, keeps the head cool and free from dandruff, and is the most pleasant dressing imaginable."

WINDSOR CASTLE, May 9th, 1895. COLONEL E. J. IVEY writes: "Please send me another bottle of 'KOKO.' I can conscientiously state that 'KOKO' has quite performed all you say. I have found it most efficacious. My hair came out more than I liked; since using it scarcely any remains in my brushes. I have strongly recommended it to my friends, and certainly I shall never use any other than 'KOKO.'"

The Princesses BEATRICE, VICTORIA, and MAUD use "KOKO for the Hair" constantly, and there is not a Royal Residence in the Kingdom in which "KOKO" is not a favourite Toilet Requisite.

AUTHORITATIVE ANALYSIS.

"CHEMICAL LABORATORY, 54, Holborn Viaduct, London. January 18th, 1888. I hereby certify that I have submitted to a careful examination and chemical analysis, a sample purchased by myself from the stock of a well-known firm of wholesale druggists, of the preparation known as 'Koko for the Hair.' I have found nothing in this preparation which could be injurious either to the head or hair, and the results of the analysis lead me to pronounce 'Koko for the Hair' a pleasant dressing, which would undoubtedly be advantageous in many cases. I discovered in the preparation no ingredients of the nature of a colouring matter or dye.

"EDWY GODWIN CLAYTON, F.I.C., F.C.S., "Member of the Society of Public Analysts, &c."

Sold by all Druggists and Stores throughout India.

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Gray's Inn Road, London, Eng.

INVALUABLE AT ALL TIMES—WET OR SHINE.

N & C RAINCOAT

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Not merely Shower Proof, but Proof against the Heaviest Rain.

LIGHT IN WEIGHT!
SMART IN APPEARANCE!
MODERATE IN PRICE!

TEST.—A garden Hose turned on to simulate a heavy shower of rain may be played on the cloth for an hour or more without penetrating it.

DURABILITY.—The Rain-proof quality is permanent, and will last as long as the garment lasts.

HEALTHINESS.—Perspiration will not condense on the inside, as so frequently occurs in opaque Waterproof Garments, and which is a prolific source of Chills, Rheumatism, &c.

HOT CLIMATES.—Heat improves the rainproof quality.

To be obtained through all leading Storekeepers, &c., either as coat ready-made, or the material in the piece.

Patterns, prices, and designs on application.

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ATKINSON'S EAU DE COLOGNE

THE FINEST ENGLISH MAKE.

More Fragrant; More Lasting; and very much more refreshing than all others.

USE ATKINSON'S ONLY AND BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

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THE FINEST TONIC

PER BRAVAIS most effective in restoring the vitality of the blood, and enabling the constitution to resist climatic influences.

PER BRAVAIS invaluable in all cases of anæmia, influenza and general debility.

PER BRAVAIS Highly recommended for weak and debilitated children.

LANCET.—"A Beautiful and interesting preparation." BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL.—"It is all the good effects of iron without producing constipation or disturbing the digestion, and it does not blacken the teeth."

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DELICACY OF FLAVOR.
SUPERIORITY IN QUALITY.
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to the NERVOUS or DYSPEPTIC.
NUTRITIVE QUALITIES UNRIVALLED
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Should be in every house for use in time of sickness and emergency. Thousands have been brought through illness by its timely aid. Made from the finest cattle the world produces, it never varies nor deteriorates in quality however long it is kept, but be sure to buy the Company's signed J. v. Liebig in blue. There are imitations which have not the same flavour and are not so carefully manufactured.

THE BEST REFRESHER IN INDIA.

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Per Case of 4 doz. Quarts— - Rs. 22.0 -

Per Case of 8 doz. Pints— - Rs. 31.0 -

LIBERAL DISCOUNT to PURCHASERS of FIVE CASES and UPWARDS.

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Delicious, Nutritive, Digestible.

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An editorial in the INDIAN MEDICAL RECORD, of October 16th, 1897, says:

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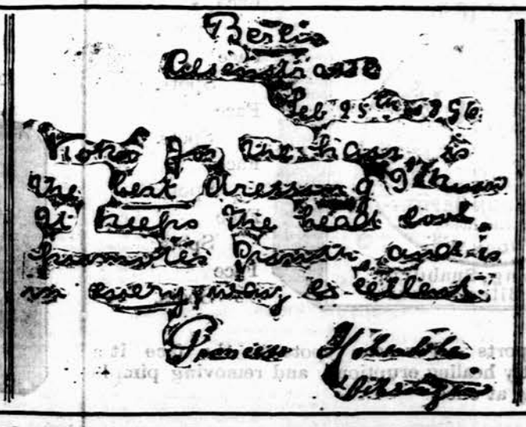

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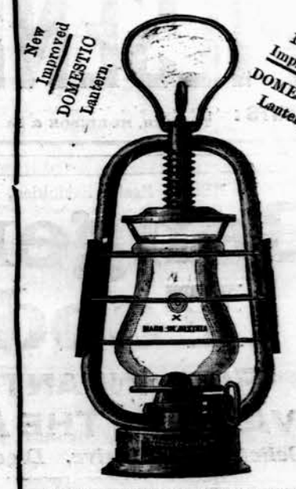

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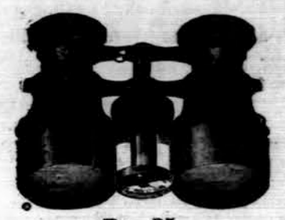

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